

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CSSR REPORTS CARTER'S REMARKS ON SALT DURING INTERVIEW

LD151014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] U.S. broadcasting companies have transmitted an interview with President Carter during which he answered listeners questions concerning the SALT II treaty. In his answers he said, among other things that a Senate vote against ratification would be a heavy blow for the United States as well as for the prospects of peace the world over. If the treaty is ratified, however, this will give an opportunity to reduce significantly the nuclear potential in the future. James Carter also said that both he and Leonid Brezhnev are of the opinion that the U.S. and the Soviet Union desire a significant reduction of nuclear potentials in comparison with the present level, as well as in comparison with the level that will be reached on the basis of the SALT II treaty.

PRAGUE COMMENTATOR VIEWS REACTIONS TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD141308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Foreign political commentary by editor Antonin Kostka]

[Excerpts] The world public, which received the Soviet initiatives as magnanimous, wise, exemplary and totally necessary, as heralding the real start to disarmament, tensely waited to see what attitude would be adopted to these initiatives by the principal representatives of the West. Regrettably it has been offered nothing but generalities, evasions, and dodgings--or almost nothing but.

At last Thursday's White House press conference, President Carter, beside remarking on the interesting nature and usefulness of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, let it be known that the United States intends to continue to pursue its intentions to deploy 400 missiles with a flat flight trajectory and 100 ballistic missiles of the Pershing II type in Western Europe. This was confirmed even more unequivocally by Vice President Mondale and the president's advisor Brzezinski. The latter described the decision to strengthen NATO's arsenal of nuclear missiles as the most important in the history of the Western alliance.

Kissinger, the former secretary of state, has made an unofficial trip to Western Europe in order to persuade Schmidt, the West German chancellor, in the first place, to give his consent to the U.S. intentions. Kissinger claims openly that the strategic superiority of the United States will in effect come to an end this year, and that therefore only the broadening and modernization of NATO's nuclear missile potential can avert the alleged Soviet threat. Together with Brzezinski, Kissinger claims the Soviet proposal to reduce the number of medium-range missiles deployed on the European part of Soviet territory to be a tactical maneuver aimed at splitting the West's unity and reinforcing Soviet superiority. A reduction in the number of Soviet missiles should be discussed only after the Western alliance has strengthened its nuclear missile potential.

This is curious, or to be more precise, perverse logic--to present the reduction in the number of Soviet missiles and increasing the Soviet threat and superiority, while claiming NATO's own buildup of nuclear missiles as a stabilization measure. The perversity of this logic lies in the contradictory nature of the claims made and facts presented, and in the fact that the background of the whole matter is completely different.

The fact is that the Soviet medium-range missiles are incapable of hitting the territory of the United States, while Pershing II, cruise and other U.S. missiles deployed in Western Europe would be capable of hitting Soviet territory. The aim of the American plan to deploy further missiles in Western Europe is therefore very transparent: to compensate for the limitation arising from the SALT II treaty, to evade provisions on the inter-continental missiles by transferring medium-range missiles closer to the Soviet borders. In this way the United States wants to achieve strategic superiority.

The Soviet proposal is of quite a different nature. It concerns only Europe and does not bring any strategic advantages to the Soviet Union. It only wants to reduce the possible fears of the governments of the North Atlantic states and to facilitate military relaxation by way of reducing the number of arms, above all nuclear missiles. The deployment of further American missiles in Western Europe, even if under NATO's command, would endanger the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States and would necessarily generate countermeasures that would be equal to compelling the Soviet Union to enter into a fresh round of the arms race. Even if we were to ignore the other aspects of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, this very circumstance makes their acceptance a key issue in further development of the international situation, in further progress in the process of detente and disarmament.

As far as the Vienna talks are concerned, the proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev have apparently put the Western participants in the talks in a dilemma. Their obstructive tactics, employing fabricated differences in the number of troops, were completely demolished by the Soviet announcement of the withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR territory. The Soviet proposal of a unilateral reduction of the nuclear missile potential in Europe has refuted the thesis about a Soviet threat and has taken completely the wind from the sails of the opponents of detente.

A totally new realistic possibility of a military relaxation has arisen before Europe, and the Western participants in the Vienna talks cannot evade this fact forever--unless, of course, they adopt the arguments employed by Beijing's representatives, who let it be known that the purpose of the Soviet proposals is to undermine the unity of Western Europe and get peace under its own control. For this they will have more than enough opportunities during the coming Western European tour of the head of the Beijing government, Hua Guofeng, who, at a press conference before his departure for Western Europe, spoke in favor of a militarily strong Western Europe.

PRAGUE RADIO ON CARTER'S RESPONSE TO SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD121830 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Worldwide positive response to the latest Soviet peace proposals is still fresh in our memories, and here is already U.S. President Carter's response. He is calling for the further modernization of the U.S. tactical arsenals in Western Europe. The United States even intends to increase its pressure on its NATO allies to accept U.S. medium-range missiles. The hysterical campaign around what is called "more reliable defences" against something existing only in the minds of Pentagon strategists, that is, an alleged Soviet threat--this campaign is continuing unabated. Within the framework of this campaign hundreds of troops are being sent to reinforce the U.S. military base of Guantanamo on Cuban territory.

U.S. Naval units are staging exercises in the Caribbean to demonstrate their force to socialist Cuba which, according to the United States, also poses a Soviet threat.

The question arises where, according to the United States, this threat actually comes from. Looking at the worldwide deployment of U.S. troops at U.S. bases, we are under the impression that the United States is expecting threats from anywhere. Looking more closely, we find out that these bases do not constitute a bulwark around the United States, which would be logical if they were of a defensive character, but, on the contrary, these bases constitute an uninterrupted ring surrounding the Soviet Union.

In the West, U.S. units are in Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, the German Federal Republic and Italy; in the south, in Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Spain. They are in Saudi Arabia. In the east the United States has bases in Taiwan, South Korea, the Philippines. And in Japan there are as many as 140 U.S. military bases and installations. Moreover, Central and South America were not spared either. Let us mention the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Bermuda and the ill-famed Guantanamo base on Cuban territory. U.S. units also are to be found in Iceland and Australia--all this within the past 40 years.

Back in 1933, U.S. units were only stationed on the territory of three foreign countries. Today there is a total of 2,500 bases in 111 countries with a total of 500,000 men or military personnel. Every fourth American in uniform is serving abroad. At their bases abroad there are a total of some 12,000 nuclear warheads. These are alarming figures. The reason given for their existence is the bogey of an alleged Soviet military threat. But the Soviet Union never has attacked anyone, and all this U.S. military spending must necessarily be qualified as a waste of finances and human efforts. These sums could be used to a better purpose than a hazardous game with the security of nations and peace in the world.

Realistically-thinking people are again reminded of these facts, especially by Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech in Berlin, where he addressed a festive meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic. But the situation remains the same, with the Soviet Union continuing its policy of peace by submitting concrete disarmament proposals, with the Soviet Union even prepared to reduce its troops and equipment in the German Democratic Republic and its medium-range missiles in the western territories of the Soviet Union, provided that no further tactical nuclear weapons are deployed in Western Europe.

U.S. reaction to this Soviet initiative has been of the usual kind, with the U.S. propaganda trying to cast doubts on the sincerity of the Soviet proposals. At the same time the Pentagon is reinforcing its Caribbean bases, maintaining that this is necessary for U.S. security. All these facts provide a cogent answer to the question as to whose policy makes more substantial contributions to the process of relaxation of tension and promoting disarmament.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU151232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD/AU

[Text of CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government statement on proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on unilateral arms reduction]

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government have discussed the important USSR peace initiative put forward in his speech at the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

It is symbolic that this peace appeal has been sounded in Berlin where, 34 years ago, the most terrible war in the history of mankind had ended. The new peace initiative is a further eloquent testimony of the principled and profoundly humanistic policy of the USSR, expressing the vital interests of all peace-loving mankind. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, in the name of all Czechoslovak people, warmly welcome, approve and resolutely support these Soviet proposals.

They highly value and deeply respect the personal role of the ardent and tireless fighter for peace and disarmament, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, and his unrelenting efforts for the security of nations. The horrors of World War II are still alive in the memory of the nations of the whole world and especially in the memories of peoples of European countries. The nations of Czechoslovakia, one of its first victims, swore after the end of the war alongside all peace-loving nations of the world that they would never again allow such horrors of war.

Especially now, in the nuclear age, it is of truly historic importance that Europe has embarked on a path of relaxation of international tension. The new proposals of the USSR are a far-reaching contribution to Europe and the whole world being able to continue to live in peace, to repel attempts to overturn all the positive things that détente has brought about, to insure for the present and future generations security and prospects of the further development of peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems.

The plans to station new types of American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe constitute a great danger for peace. It is a new threat to all nations of Europe. It is an attempt to destroy the existing and historically created balance of military forces in Europe, to force upon the nations of our continent a new competition in the sphere of nuclear weapons and thus to seriously harm the relaxation of international tension. A fulfillment of these dangerous plans, asserted by militarist circles of the United States and the North Atlantic pact, would not only fail to raise the security of West European countries but, on the contrary, would substantially sharpen the situation in Europe and increase the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear war.

The bellicose forces of imperialism are ready to hazard everything in their attempt to turn the continent of Europe into a world battlefield. Mankind, however, has no interest in sharpening international tension, but in its relaxation.

The way that the world must embark on it is not the way of raising but of reducing the arms race. Czechoslovakia, on whose territory are no nuclear weapons, follows with concern attempts to substantially increase the already considerable stockpiles of these weapons in the vicinity of our borders.

The vital interests of the nations of Europe and the whole world demand a rejection of the new schemes against peace, a stop to the arms race and a start on the path of military détente and strengthening of trust in Europe.

We are convinced that in the current state of détente and cooperation the Soviet initiative creates new and further prerequisites and real prospects of solving all outstanding contentious problems in relations between states with different social systems through negotiations in the spirit of the conclusions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The raising of tension and the arms race and war preparations are at sharp variance with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government fully support the Soviet proposal that, instead of expanding military arsenals in Europe with new medium-range nuclear means, agreement should be reached on their reduction. They welcome the decision of the USSR unilaterally to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means stationed in western areas of the USSR, in the event no further medium-range nuclear means of the North Atlantic pact are stationed in Western Europe.

They consider it as a generous and exemplary step. The USSR has again solemnly confirmed that it would never use nuclear weapons against states which reject the manufacture and purchase of such weapons and do not possess them on their territories.

The decision of the USSR to unilaterally reduce the numbers of Soviet forces, tanks and further military equipment stationed in the GDR is convincing proof of the fact that the USSR does not restrict itself to words and proposals, that it takes concrete steps toward disarmament. Peace-loving nations of the whole world rightly expect that this example of the USSR will be followed by Western states, too, which so far have been rejecting concrete measures to reduce military tension. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government note that the current situation underscores even more the topicality and the urgent need of preparations for and speedy convocation of an all-European conference on a political level which would discuss the entire complex of measures for military detente in Europe, including an expansion of already existing measures for raising mutual trust, as proposed by the USSR together with other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty.

Czechoslovakia--and the Warsaw Treaty Organization as a whole--has never threatened nor does it threaten the security of other countries. All our measures in the military field are of a purely defensive nature. We see a guarantee of security for ourselves as well as for the whole of Europe not in raising military confrontation but, on the contrary, in its systematic and resolute reduction.

The good-will gesture made by the USSR convincingly disproves all mendacious campaigns and slanders spread by initiators of the arms race to justify their dangerous designs. Czechoslovakia, as a socialist country, is vitally interested in the strengthening of peace in the world, in averting the danger of a world nuclear war, in deepening the process of detente and in its expansion in the military sphere, too.

Therefore, Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the federal government, in the name of the Czechoslovak people, address themselves to the nations of Europe and the whole world, their governments, representatives of political parties and organizations, with an open and urgent appeal: To do everything for the constructive peace proposals of the USSR to be implemented so that peace is lastingly secured for the present and future generations.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND PRAISES BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

AU110840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Editorial Article: "With Optimism Into the Fourth Decade"]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the November 1978 Moscow Declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact, Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker have submitted new proposals in their significant speeches at the festive event which express the love for peace and the good will of the Soviet Union, GDR and all fraternal countries. The fact that such a new peace measure in the interest of all peoples emanates from the GDR capital, underscores the historic change that occurred with the founding of our republic on German soil.

Within the scope of the new initiative Leonid Brezhnev has announced the readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear carriers stationed in the western regions of the Soviet Union as compared with the present state--naturally only under the precondition that no additional medium-range nuclear weapons carriers will be stationed in Western Europe. In agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact member states, the Soviet Union has adopted the decision to unilaterally reduce the strength of the Soviet forces in central Europe. Within the coming 12 months up to 20,000 members of the Soviet armed forces, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military technical equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory. The Soviet Union is ready, in cooperation with other countries, to implement additional confidence-building measures in order to reduce the danger of the outbreak of a war.

This new initiative for peace and disarmament, politically significant for the whole world, undertaken by Leonid Brezhnev as chairman of the USSR Defense Council on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, has the full support of the citizens of our republic. Once again it has become evident, and the strong response throughout the entire world bears it out, that socialism and peace are one. It is now up to the governments of the NATO states in turn to display a constructive attitude. We at any rate are determined to do our utmost to safeguard peace.

ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

AU131416 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, left Sofia a short while ago by plane for New York. The delegation will attend the 34th session of the UN General Assembly. Comrade Zhivkova will speak at the session about Bulgaria's initiatives during the International Year of the Child and also about the successful results of the International Children Assembly "Banner of Peace" held recently in Bulgaria.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Georgi Yordanov, Lyubomir Levochev, Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by the U.S. and British charges d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER TAKOV

AU121235 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Jose Edoardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received the Bulgarian delegation headed by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council.

Comrade dos Santos expressed his satisfaction at the visit of the Bulgarian delegation as a new confirmation of the continuing, ascending development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples, parties and governments of Bulgaria and Angola.

OGNYAN DOYNOV RECEIVES RCP WORKING GROUP

AU121716 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee has received an RCP Central Committee working group led by Manoliu Radu, secretary of the Bacau County committee. The working group is studying the BCP's experience in management, development and modernization of industry.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SAMOKOV, GOVEDARTSI 12 OCTOBER

Town Visits

AU122055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, today visited the town of Samokov on the occasion of the celebration devoted to the 80th anniversary of the foundation of the local party organization. "Following that, Comrade Todor Zhivkov met the Samokov town Municipal Party Committee. Afterwards the party and state leader had a cordial meeting with the people of GovedartsI village and visited a historic site near the village where a meeting of the communists of GovedartsI was held in 1941, organized at the initiative of Todor Zhivkov."

Samokov Welcome

AU121225 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Samokov, the town of the legendary "Samokov Commune", is greeting a very dear guest today. Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, arrived in this town today. In the main square he was festively welcomed by Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee, leaders of the town, veterans of the Samokov Commune and many citizens.

A meeting was held to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the creation of the Samokov party organization. Nikolay Nikolov, first secretary of the Samokov Municipal Party Committee, delivered an address on the occasion. He described the heroic development of the party organization. Greeted with exceptional cordiality by all those present, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee he greeted the communists, agrarians, Komsomol members, and all working people of Samokov on the glorious anniversary of their party organization.

After the celebration, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited an exhibition of Samokov industrial enterprises products. At a meeting with the town party committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the socioeconomic development of the Samokov conurbation system and on the tasks which the working people of this area are now engaged in.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS KREMIKOVTSI COMBINE

AU121947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Stamen Stamenov, minister of the metallurgy and mineral resources, and the leaders of the Kremikovtsi economic metallurgical combine, have visited the departments for sintering production, for ferrous-alloy and others. Following that, a conference devoted to the fulfillment of production plans and to the construction problems of the combine was held.

Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed the need to fully mobilize the efforts of the worker collectives, to create a complex construction commissioning program in 1980 and to organize good cooperation in the work of the construction-assembly organizations. That, he said, will contribute to the successful fulfillment of the production program and to meeting the needs of the enterprises in the country with metallurgical products.

TAKOV ATTENDS MASS MEETING NEAR PERNIK 14 OCTOBER

AU141710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A mass meeting dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the socialist revolution's victory in Bulgaria and the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, took place on 14 October at Momin Dol area near Kolosh village in Pernik Okrug. The meeting was attended by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. He greeted the participants on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on the personal behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He wished the population of the village and the area new successes in implementing party instructions.

COMMENTARY SCORES HUA GUOFENG'S WESTERN EUROPE VISIT

LD130627 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Text] Mao's successor will be coming to Western Europe for the first time. This spring he visited Romania and Yugoslavia. This time, however, he will not visit any of the socialist countries. In the next few days he will visit France, the FRG, Britain and Italy. This is therefore the first visit by Hua Guofeng to Western Europe, and in contrast to the extensive propagandist campaign by the West concerning his previous visit to Europe, what is puzzling now is the restraint or even silence prevailing at present in Western capitals. In France itself, the first country on Hua Guofeng's itinerary, newspapers, radio and television on the eve of his arrival are devoting their attention to the scandalous revelation of the satirical weekly LE CANARD ENCHAINE about diamonds and other gifts presented to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and other members of his family by the now deposed Emperor Bokassa. Official quarters in Paris merely state about the visit of the Chinese representative that an agreement on cultural cooperation will be signed.

In Bonn, Hua Guofeng is to sign an agreement on economic cooperation. London and Rome for the time being are silent.

The direction and scenario of the Chinese visit have apparently been long prepared in such a way as to allegedly prevent inappropriate reaction from the progressive and democratic forces. Nothing has been written, for instance, that immediately prior to the arrival in France of the highest Chinese representative, a group of military specialists of the Chinese tank units were received there, one of many such groups who have been wandering in Western countries during the past few months.

Moreover, the political content of economic relations with all four West European countries is clearly demonstrated by their agreement that the EEC grant a most-favored nation clause in trade with China as well as their decision to stop aid to Vietnam following Chinese aggression in February this year.

In the political circles of the North Atlantic pact, the operations of China against Vietnam and the political game of Beijing concerning Kampuchea are still actively analyzed, and naturally the attractive game of playing the Chinese card against the Soviet Union has not disappeared from the global considerations of the NATO reactionary circles. Psychologically and propagandistically this game is continually enlivened by senseless repetitive talk about the alleged threat to the West on the part of the Soviet Union. Hua Guofeng this time also did not fail to make an appropriate contribution to this. Before his departure from Beijing, at a press conference he once again rejected the policy of detente, which he stated did not exist in relations between East and West. He stated this disregarding the latest proposals by Leonid Brezhnev in the sphere of military relaxation, which he delivered in Berlin.

Hua Guofeng's statement before his visit to the four main West European powers thus compels one to ask the following question: To what extent does Beijing want, on the contrary, to play a dangerous game with Western Europe? Today it is a common knowledge that Beijing equally ascribes the leading position to Western Europe in its global strategy. Well known are its attempts to forge an alliance with reactionary NATO circles. Its call for a strong and united Western Europe, which would allegedly be capable of resisting hegemony, which in Beijing's vocabulary means the Soviet Union.

The Chinese representative is thus coming to Western Europe during a very serious period. This period is marked by systematic attempts to reverse the results attained through political realism in carrying out the policy of detente and this by a military force. After the unsuccessful attempts to introduce the production of a neutron bomb, the Pentagon and the North Atlantic Pact now want, under the pretext of modernization, to start a fresh round in the nuclear arms race. In Western Europe, specifically in the FRG and Belgium, the United States wants to introduce new medium-range missiles. The visit to Western Europe by Hua Guofeng is therefore anticipated with pleasure by the supporters of these plans from the banks of the Potomac River to the Bavarian Forest.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE FRG VISIT

AU121845 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Report signed (RIK)]

[Text] The delegation of Czechoslovak deputies led by the Czech National Council chairman, Evzen Erban, concluded--by its visit to Nuremberg on Thursday [4 October]--its 4-day stay in the FRG to which it was invited by a group of Bavarian deputies of the Bundestag's Social Democratic Party, headed by A. Bayerle.

In Nuremberg, the guests were received by Mayor Urschlechter, who acquainted them with the city's newest development. On the occasion preparation of an agreement of Brno's twinship with Nuremberg also began. The negotiations were attended by Brno Mayor F. Chabecovsky, who invited a delegation of that West German city to visit Czechoslovakia. In the afternoon the Czechoslovak deputies visited the Man heavy engineering enterprise, and in the evening they left Nuremberg by air for home.

In their joint statement, the Czechoslovak and Bavarian deputies share the view that the balance sheet of meetings which began in 1975 is positive. Also the latest talks have contributed to the improvement of interstate contacts on the basis of the treaty on mutual CSSR-FRG relations of 1973, as well as on the basis of the CSSR President Gustav Husak's and Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's joint declaration of April 1978.

During its stay, the delegation of the Czechoslovak deputies met not only with Bavarian deputies, but also with the representatives of industry and trade, with the leadership of the Bavarian section of the DGB Trade Union organization and with the SPD factions in Munich and Nuremberg. The present talks were held in an atmosphere of trust. Their outcome is the decision to use the discussed issues in the two countries' appropriate bodies as stimuli to develop good neighborhood relations. What is involved is a joint assessment of the protection of environment and nature, making transportation on the borders bilaterally easier, and the deepening of cooperation and cultural collaboration.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON TRIP TO MONGOLIA, DPRK

AU122226 Prague PRACE in Czech 9 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Report on N. Rajdusova interview with Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council: "Bilaterally Successful Talks"]

[Text] On 7 October a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council returned from an official visit to the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

After its arrival we asked the delegation head K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, about the purpose of the visit to those two countries.

[Hoffmann] The contacts between the revolutionary trade union movement and the trade union organizations of those countries have been developing for many years, as a matter of fact throughout the postwar period. We have been exchanging delegations and taking part in important events such as trade union congresses and the like. Both the Mongolian Trade Unions and the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea are, just as the revolutionary trade union movement, longstanding active members of the World Trade Union Federation. The highest representatives of both the Mongolian and the Korean Trade Unions have paid more than one visit to Czechoslovakia.

However, throughout the postwar period there has not been any delegation of the Central Trade Union Council, headed by its chairman, that would visit those fraternal countries. Because contacts and talks between the highest representatives are important for the further development of cooperation between the socialist countries' trade unions, it was agreed that our delegation would visit the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea toward the end of September and at the beginning of October. As far as Mongolia is concerned, the visit was at the same time the implementation of an agreement between the Central Trade Union Council and the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions of October 1977.

The objective of our visit to the two countries was the exchange of information about trade union activities and about their share in the implementation of the conclusions of party congresses, in the building of socialism in those countries and in developing solicitude for the working people. An exchange of views concerning further possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation and a more active part in developing multilateral trade union cooperation--both within the framework of the World Trade Union Federation and on a regional scale--took place at the same time.

[Question] How do you assess your stay and the overall results of the talks?

[Answer] The delegation considers the results of the stay and of the talks successful, not only because a full identity [of views] was achieved as far as the possibilities and the necessity of further improving bilateral and multilateral cooperation is concerned, but also because the entire stay, all meetings both in the People's Republic of Mongolia and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has borne out the two countries' high appreciation of their cooperation with the CSSR and of Czechoslovakia's aid and solidarity and their great interest in further expanding all-round cooperation and economic cooperation in particular. We fully agreed with both our partners that we can do substantially more to insure the conclusions stemming from the talks of party and trade union delegations and from Comrade G. Husak's talks with Y. Tsedenbal in 1978 and Kim Il-song in 1973. The significance of the talks for [their countries] mutual relations with the CSSR was stressed, among others, by Comrades Y. Tsedenbal and Kim Il-song personally, when they received the Central Trade Union Council delegation during our stay in the People's Republic of Mongolia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We can thus note that there was a great interest in the stay of our delegation and that we received everywhere a very cordial reception and encountered extraordinarily good attitudes to our republic, the Czechoslovak people, the revolutionary trade union movement, the CPCZ and its policy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S RECENT UN VISIT

Activities in New York

AU121914 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Special CTK correspondent's New York dispatch: "The 34th UN General Assembly Session Continues in New York; the Second Day of Debate; So Far More Than 100 Delegates Have Spoken; Attention is Directed Toward Disarmament; Further Negotiations of the Czechoslovak Minister"]

[Excerpt] On Friday Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, met in New York with Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister. In a cordial talk they assessed the main international problems, connected with the present UN General Assembly session, and expressed the conviction that the traditional Czechoslovak-Cuban friendship and cooperation would further deepen.

In B. Chnoupek's talk with Kamphai Boupha, acting Laotian minister of foreign affairs, primary attention was devoted to the situation in Southeast Asia. With Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian foreign minister, B. Chnoupek talked about the Czechoslovak disarmament initiative at the 34th UN General Assembly session.

Chnoupek Interview

AU131650 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[CTK correspondents' dispatch from New York: "Minister B. Chnoupek on the atmosphere at the 34th UN General Assembly; The Positive Tendency Prevails"; passages between in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] New York, CTK correspondents--At the conclusion of his stay in New York, where he had headed the Czechoslovak delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to CTK correspondents.

In answering the question on the atmosphere at this year's UN General Assembly session he stressed that, to a certain extent, the session reflected that above all Europe is undergoing a process of a kind of renewal of international detente, as a consequence of the historic meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna where they signed the SALT II treaty. Substantially, even our Western partners agree with such an appraisal; this can be seen from their speeches in the general debate. I even say that it is a kind of renaissance of detente, which generally expresses the enhanced interest in strengthening the detente, like in the period prior to the Helsinki Conference. In fact, it seems as though the West, on the basis of the experience gained in the implementation of the CSCE's Final Act, was coming to the conclusion that it can win nothing by fanning controversial moods or by attempting to meddle in our internal affairs. It merely causes a loss of time in the endeavors to make detente an irreversible, global and universal process. Actually, such appraisals appear in the speeches of most delegation heads. And this is also the tenor of talks in the committees and lobbies. IT CAN THUS BE STATED THAT THE 34TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTS YET ANOTHER POSITIVE STEP IN OVERCOMING CONFRONTATIONS AND ACHIEVING A MORE STABLE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE, BASED ON THE POLITICAL WILL OF STATES TO BUILD FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF A MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS PEACE COOPERATION.

With regard to the task of socialist countries in the UN General Assembly he said that this year, too, the high platform of the general debate has become the place from where the voice of peace, emphatically resounding from the representatives of the socialist countries, went out not only into the UN conference hall, but practically to the entire world. [paragraph continues]

This is yet another proof of the good will of the countries of real socialism to consolidate and intensify all the positive things already achieved in detente and to transfer these results without delay also into the military sphere, into disarmament. Within the framework of their coordinated policy, the socialist countries are consistently pushing through the constructive projects for speeding up and qualitatively improving the peaceful reconstruction of international relations, anchored in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries' Political Consultative Committee of last November, as well as the further processing of these projects in the proposals and suggestions for military detente that were the results of the session of the Warsaw Pact foreign affairs ministers held in Budapest this May.

I think that this was best formulated by Andrey Gromyko, when he stated in his speech THAT "THE ATTITUDE TOWARD DETENTE IS THE MOST PRECISE INDICATOR OF INTENTIONS IN THE POLICY OF EVERY COUNTRY." Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union is thus continuing to push through the line of peace, international security and generally beneficial cooperation among all states--and it is doing this most intensively even now at the 34th UN General Assembly. Thus, it is again the socialist countries that are developing special activity in this direction also at this year's UN General Assembly session, an activity that is moreover reflected in new and significant initiatives. One of the key initiatives here is the Soviet Union's proposal to discuss the point "on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations," which we have fully supported in our speech. This proposal stresses that it is necessary to achieve that hegemonism, "this poisonous weed in international relations, be once and for all deprived of its nutritive soil."

Asked about the kind of contribution the CSSR is making to this favorable process, Minister B. Chmoupek said: WE CAN PROUDLY DECLARE THAT THE CSSR IS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN THIS UNITED, COORDINATE COURSE, PURSUED BY THE COUNTRIES OF REAL SOCIALISM ON THE PATH TOWARD NEW GOALS IN THE BATTLE FOR EASING INTERNATIONAL TENSION. This is also testified by the fact that the Czechoslovak draft "declaration on international cooperation for achieving the aims of disarmament" was included in the agenda of the 34th General Assembly.

It can be said that our initiative on disarmament is regarded as an important impulse for further activating the disarmament negotiations and for establishing favorable conditions, under which one could achieve in the shortest possible time practical results both in limiting military races and in the disarmament sphere itself.

It is self-evident that, in pushing through the coordinated peace policy of the socialist countries, we are also intensively utilizing bilateral negotiations, several of which we have conducted on UN soil. It is sufficient to mention that we have talked with delegation heads from more than 30 UN member countries. Besides the negotiations with the fraternal socialist countries' representatives, and above all with Comrade A. Gromyko, we have also met, apart from others, the ministers of foreign affairs of the FRG, Austria, Yugoslavia, Laos, Canada, Holland, Belgium, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Indonesia, Mexico and Brazil. We have been able to state our opinions to Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, and also to Salim Ahmad Salim, chairman of this year's General Assembly, and also--last but not least--to Security Council Chairman Khwaja Mohamad Kaiser of Bangladesh.

By virtue of our membership in the Security Council, it was possible to meet and to exchange opinions on topical international questions also with Pope John Paul II.

B. Chmoupek sharply criticized the tendencies which erect obstacles to the process of detente. For instance, it is in this spirit that the PRC delegation is acting on UN territory; it approaches practically all open problems of today from the positions of extreme negativism. [paragraph continues]

It is striving to disseminate the infection of the so-called inevitability of a new world war and it is coarsely vilifying the states' endeavors to solve disarmament matters. But on the other hand it is taking under its protective wings the most reactionary circles in the world, including the representatives of Pol Pot's murderous regime.

MINISTER CHNOUPEK CONCLUDED BY STRESSING THAT IN GENERAL A POSITIVE TENDENCY PREVAILS AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, A TENDENCY THAT IS BEING PUSHED THROUGH BY THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES WITH THE SUPPORT OF MANY OTHER STATES FROM ALL CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD. IT IS A TENDENCY THAT IS DETERMINED BY THE CURRENT REALITIES IN THE WORLD, AND IT IS THIS TENDENCY TO WHICH THE FUTURE BELONGS.

In brief, the endeavors of the broadest circle of states for deepening the process of detente and for expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among the states represent today the main stream of international relations; and this is decisive both for the present and for the future of the world.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES GENEVA TU CONFERENCE

LD142314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, devoted his speech at the third European Trade Union conference in Geneva to the role of trade unions in the limitation of risks at places of work.

He stressed the fact that there are many questions which are directly connected with the life of working people and are becoming of an international character, and thus trade union organizations of all countries have to be concerned about them. Czechoslovak trade unions thus support the international cooperation in spheres in which trade union organizations have identical or similar views.

He reviewed the positive results achieved by our trade unions in the improvement of working conditions and environment and in the development of cooperation with foreign and international trade union organizations.

Karel Hoffmann also singled out the contribution of the Ninth All Trade-Union Congress held in Czechoslovakia in 1977, which has become a qualitative impulse for the increase of efficiency of trade union work.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES ARMY DAY MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU121600 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Excerpts from speech by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the rally of the Czechoslovak People's Army and Prague workers on the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and on Czechoslovak Peoples' Army Day, organized on 3 October in Prague's Vinohrady Theater by the National Front central committees of the CSSR and of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Prague City National Front Committee and the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; "Loyal to the Legacy of the Dukla Heroes"]

[Excerpts] On the Czechoslovak Peoples' Army Day we again recall with great gratitude what the Soviet Union and its armed forces have done for our country's freedom and for our nations' present socialist condition. The Soviet Union selflessly granted our people all-round assistance in their national-liberation fight.

The Czechoslovak resistance both at home and abroad always found full support for building up Czechoslovak military units from the USSR and for organizing the partisan movement. The Soviet Union granted material and specific military assistance to the Slovak National Uprising and to the May uprising of the Czech people, as well as to fighting Prague.

Practice has fully confirmed that the CPCZ's political orientation in our national liberation battle was correct, that our people's national and social liberation was possible only in alliance with the Soviet Union, and simultaneously that the alliance reliably insures Czechoslovakia's future sovereignty. Without the Soviet Union there would have been no freedom for us: The basic external condition for the victory of the national and democratic revolution and for its transition to the socialist revolution would not have been created. Neither would our People's Army have existed.

Our party's Central Committee and its Presidium are proceeding from the fact that only an army built on Leninist principles as the instrument of the socialist state's power, an army directed by the communist party, bound politically and along class lines to the workers class, equipped with the most modern military technology and morally and politically mature, only such an army can fulfill its role and mission in the defense and building of the socialist fatherland.

On the occasion of the Czechoslovak Peoples' Army Day we express, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, our international cooperation and we thank the Soviet comrades for their share in developing it.

Our army is equipped with modern technology, and the development of science is achieving high standards. Here in particular the enormous significance of intensifying the socialist integration process is confirmed. The Warsaw Pact armies' cooperation in armament and training, and the introduction and mastering of military science and technology, as well as of military art, are among the most progressive factors in relations among the socialist states. As in social production, it is in the army that all-round development of scientific-technical revolution can be insured only if we join forces with the world socialist community.

It is most important that the orientation toward improving the soldiers' professional standards in particular is part of the broadly developed socialist competition in the army. The results of that are manifested not only in the fulfillment of the tasks set for the training year, but also in direct assistance to the national economy.

From the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the current international development it follows that the decisive tendency in that development are the permanent efforts of the countries of the socialist community, headed by the USSR, aimed at creating a world without wars.

Due to the CPSU's intiring initiative in the fight for maintaining world peace it has been possible to deepen the process of international detente and to expand economic, political and cultural cooperation among states with different social systems. The result of those efforts was that our continent has been living in peace these four decades. To insure a peaceful future for the coming generation is no longer a mere illusion, but a realistic possibility.

The successes achieved in the struggle testify to the growth of the political influence and international prestige of socialist countries, and to the fact that the battle for peace, security and social progress has a firm foundation in the socialist countries and enjoys the sympathies of progressive anti-imperialist and peace forces.

Owing to those factors it was possible to push through the treaty on limiting offensive strategic weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States. That is a significant political act which bars the way for the uncontrolled growth of strategic armament. We have welcomed the conclusion of the SALT II treaty, which establishes favorable conditions for further disarmament negotiations and reduces the danger of an outbreak of a new war. And our proposals at the current UN General Assembly session aimed at achieving progress in disarmament negotiations also correspond to the common endeavors of the peace forces. However, treaties must not only be accepted, they must also be filled with realistic acts. Despite the undoubtedly positive results in the fight for peace we must constantly remember that the peace offensive is developing under conditions of a class-divided world and that a sharp class battle continues to rage between socialist and imperialism.

The process of international detente is gravely threatened by the policy of the present Chinese leadership which, in the interests of its hegemonist intentions, is trying to create an antisocialist bloc, in which the Maoists include the reactionary forces of the entire imperialist camp. With its aggression against the SRV, the PRC leadership has become an active ally of world imperialism. From "ultrarevolutionaries" they have changed into real counterrevolutionaries, and have started a phase of strategic cooperation with the United States against socialism and peace.

We condemn the opportunistic theory of the Chinese leadership, maintaining that a world war is at present inevitable, as we do the disarmament theories belittling the mortal danger of a thermonuclear war and we demand that an example be set in disarmament regardless of all others. Our concern for world peace is not based on weakness. Our state sovereignty and national freedom, in union with the countries of the socialist community, and particularly at the side of the Soviet Union, are insured as they were never before.

Only on the basis of the joint military-political effort of the entire socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, with its enormous military, economic and political potential on the basis of international unity, can we successfully defend our socialist achievements. We are proud that the Czechoslovak People's Army is a firm link in the community of Warsaw Pact armies and is prepared totally to fulfill its class and international mission. In keeping with the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress we will, as in the past, devote our attention to deepening our active share in the enforcement of the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to developing mutually advantageous cooperation among peoples. We are investing in this struggle the honest work of millions of our citizens, who are turning the party's policy into real values of our economy, into socialist relations among the people and into the consolidation of the socialist way of life. These days we are not only recalling the glorious past and imperishable heroism, courage and devotion of thousands of fighters of the Soviet Army and of our units, we are also pledging ourselves not to spare any efforts for the happy future of our people, for the political and economic consolidation of our socialist fatherland and the insurance of its defense. At the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community we will strive for the comprehensive consolidation of the world socialist system and for the successful defense and consolidation of world peace.

In the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the Dukla battle and in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the historic events in the battle for national and social liberation and socialism, we will continue consolidating the friendship, alliance and combat comradeship with the glorious Soviet Army--our liberator and we will further strengthen the international unity of armies of the states of the Warsaw Pact, that reliable protector of freedom, peace and the people's socialist achievements.

Under the CPCZ's leadership we will march toward further victories on the path to socialism and communism.

SLOVAK DAILY DISCUSSES REASONS FOR SURVIVAL OF RELIGION

AU122158 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 10 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Article signed "SU & VD"]

[Excerpts] Religion stems from the nature of a class society and is linked with its essence, with the existence of private ownership. It is only under the conditions of a class society that the broad masses of people are getting into such difficult circumstances, into such a social situation, that they have the need for religious consolation.

When we speak about the causes of the perseverance of religious vestiges in the socialist society, we are confronted with the following fundamental question: Does man in our society live under such conditions that he needs religious consolation and must seek support in religious life and religious belief? In other words, are there the most important social roots for the emergence and existence of religion in socialist society? The answer is--no. It can be said that in the process of the construction of socialist society and in the process of the fundamental revolutionary transformations consisting in the abolition of private ownership, liquidation of antagonism between classes, elimination of class oppression and exploitation and in the consolidation and development of the socialist way of life, the major and most decisive sources of the emergence and existence of religion--its social roots--were done away with. Based on that, it can be stated that socialist society does not give birth to religion but, on the contrary, creates the conditions for man's liberation from the influence of religious prejudice. Yet religion still exists in our country and relatively many of our citizens still hold the positions of the religious world outlook, attend religious ceremonies, live a religious life, rear their children in the spirit of religion and the like. There is a reason for it, of course. What?

The liquidation of the most profound causes of religion in the socialist society does not mean that all conditions and factors of religion's existence have been eliminated in the first stages of our social development. The survival of religion in our social life is the result of a whole set of conditions and factors. Those factors and causes do not give birth to religion in a socialist society but they help to extend the horizons of its existence and influence. Although they hamper the spiritual development of our society, it is important that they do not rest in the essence of socialism and that they are not decisive for its development. They consist, rather, in some insufficiently developed aspects of socialist social relationships and way of life.

Among the conditions and factors of the preservation of religion in our life are: problems in an individual's life (even though this cause no longer has a political and social content as was the case in the past), the influence of religious tradition and of religiously colored public opinion, the activity of the clergy and of churches, religious education at home, the influence of the capitalist world, the still existing differences in the cultural and educational standard of the population, the differing extent of social activity and engagement, and shortcomings in world outlook education.

The aforementioned factors exert only a temporary influence and their significance will decline in the course of the process of further social development. The socialist society is the first society in history that does not give birth to religion and does not need it but, on the contrary, seeks a unity of the population's world outlook, based on the values of scientific knowledge.

KURT HAGER CONTINUES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Arrival in Leningrad

LD131653 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--The GDR party and state delegation led by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager left Moscow for Leningrad on Friday [12 October]. Here the delegation visited Leningrad's principal enterprise for electrical engineering, "Elektrosila," where the workers gave them a cordial welcome.

After their arrival in Leningrad the delegation visited the Lenin Memorial and the CPSU obkom in the Smolnyy. During a talk with Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, Kurt Hager paid tribute to the new peace initiative of the USSR announced by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin.

Further Leningrad Activities

LD132332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow (ADN correspondent)--The GDR party and state delegation led by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager, presently in the USSR to attend the GDR days of friendship and culture, visited the Leningrad Hermitage on Saturday. As Lea Grundig's heritage, the world-famous gallery on the Neva river was presented with 11 works of her cycle "That a Good Germany May Arise" and a picture of Hans Grundig.

Willi Sitte, president of the Association of Visual Artists of the GDR, emphasized in a speech that Lea and Hans Grundig, as great friends of the Soviet Union, not only lived but also worked for the best cause in the world.

Also today the delegation visited the Leningrade Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, which contains one of the most valuable incunabulum collections, including 1,500 manuscripts and 20,000 documents from medieval Germany. In the morning the delegation had laid a wreath at Piskarevskoye Cemetery, the last resting place of 632 victims of the siege of Leningrad by fascist German troops.

TISCH LEADS DELEGATION TO GENEVA TU CONFERENCE

LD131641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1043 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva--The third European trade union conference opened in Geneva on Friday [12 October]. Taking part are leading representatives of all national associations of the continent and observers from five international trade union organizations. The participants in the conference are discussing reports on environmental protection, industrial safety and fundamental questions relating to youth.

The delegation of the GDR's FDGB is led by FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo.

Support for Brezhnev Proposals

LD122213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1739 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, (ADN correspondent)--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, the GDR trade union federation, at the third European trade unions conference in Geneva, called today for the support of the latest Soviet disarmament initiative by all trade union federations on the European Continent.

The trade unions, representing the interests of millions of workers, could go no other way than that of peace and disarmament. Harry Tisch emphasized: "I therefore believe that at this meeting, if we wish to meet our responsibility as trade unions for the lives of humanity, we cannot ignore the significant proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 30th anniversary of the GDR in our capital, Berlin, concerning questions of disarmament and the safeguarding of peace."

He emphasized: "This is the way in which the process of detente can be continued, a return to the cold war avoided and an atmosphere of cooperation and trust established. We believe that campaigns by the trade unions themselves are called for to support these proposals, thus contributing toward the overall implementation of the Helsinki Final Act." The speaker supported concepts "of supplementing the European trade unions conferences in future through meetings of experts which would discuss questions of principle in various sectors."

In his speech Harry Tisch noted progress in industrial safety and environmental protection, and referred to the discussions of social influences on education, the process of training and youth employment--subjects also discussed by the conference--as very important concerns. With the establishment of a uniform education system in the GDR, an old dream of the humanists of the past about training and education to open up to everyone the universal development of his personality, had become reality.

In connection with the educational system, the GDR representative referred to the introduction of basic trades which made possible extremely broad-based training of the young corresponding to scientific-technological progress. "The system of preparing for employment and vocational training in the GDR corresponds to the relevant standards of the International Labor Organization," Harry Tisch said.

The GDR fully understood the concern of the trade unions in the capitalist industrial states regarding increasing youth unemployment and the resignation which many families felt. One would have to agree, in view of more and more trade unionists protests against apprenticeships being set out as prizes in competitions run by the mass media, or the trading of apprenticeships in capitalist countries.

Harry Tisch proposed to continue trade union exchanges of experience about training, education and employment of the young in order to gather findings and make them available to all. "We support an open dialog on all questions," he emphasized.

Meeting With European TU Leaders

LD122215 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, (ADN correspondent)--During the third European trade unions conference Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, had informal talks in Geneva today with leading trade union representatives from various countries.

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Apart from friendly meetings with heads of delegations from socialist countries, he had talks with, among others, Georges Seguy, secretary general of the French CGT, Marcelino Camacho, chairman of the Trade Unions Federation of the Spanish Workers' Committees, and Pekka Oivio, chairman of the Central Organisation of Finnish Trade Unions Federations.

FRG'S SCHMIDT RECEIVES ENVOY MOLDT

LD121834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, was received on Friday [12 October] by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. A government spokesman said in Bonn that questions of mutual interest were discussed. The talk was attended by Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischniewski. Ewald Moldt conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which Helmut Schmidt reciprocated.

HONECKER RECEIVES FRG MISSION HEAD GAUS

LD121324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR, on Friday [12 October] to discuss questions of mutual interest. Guenter Gaus conveyed greetings from Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Erich Honecker reciprocated the greetings.

AUSTRIA'S PAHR LEAVES BERLIN AFTER WEEKEND VISIT

LD141912 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, Dr Willibald Pahr, paid an official visit to the GDR over the weekend at the invitation of the GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer. Oskar Fischer and his Austrian colleague attended a performance at the Berlin festival by the Vienna Burgtheater.

On Sunday afternoon the two foreign ministers had a friendly meeting. They discussed forthcoming steps in developing bilateral relations and exchanged views on current international problems. Their exchanges centered on the continuation of detente, specifically preparations for the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, and on disarmament. Oskar Fischer discussed with his guest the recent disarmament initiative of the Soviet Union and its allies. Foreign Minister Pahr left Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this evening for home.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE POLISH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CHAIRMAN

AU131850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch: "Cordial Greetings to Piotr Jaroszewicz--Greetings to the Polish Statesman on His 70th Birthday"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed a message to Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of his 70th birthday which reads as follows:

On your 70th birthday we convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations in the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers as well as in our own name.

As chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, in your responsible party-state functions you earned great merits in the establishment and consolidation of the new, the socialist Poland. Your significant contribution to the shaping of the developed socialist society in the Polish People's Republic and to the international renown of your socialist fatherland is highly esteemed in the GDR, too.

On your day of honor we want to thank you, dear Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, for your great personal share in the deepening of the fraternal friendship between our two neighbor states and peoples.

We wish you from our hearts good health, personal well-being and creative strength in your responsible activity for the benefit of People's Poland and our joint socialist cause.

AXEN MEETS WITH BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

LD131638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo, met today with Moni Singh, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Communist Party, for an exchange of views.

Singh welcomed the USSR's new proposals concerning disarmament in Europe put forward by Leonid Brezhnev as an important contribution to military detente throughout the world. In the course of the talk, which took place in a fraternal atmosphere, concrete steps toward the further development of relations between the two countries were discussed.

WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SED'S MITTAG ON VISIT TO FRANCE

AU141545 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 41/79 pp 3, 7 AU

["Interview with Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: Relations Between the GDR and France will be Deepened"]

[Text] HORIZONT: Comrade Mittag, under your leadership a GDR state delegation paid a visit to the French Republic from 12 to 14 September 1979 and met with leading representatives of the French Government, the economy, trade and the banks. Meetings between leading representatives of the two states have become more frequent recently. What is your assessment of those increased contacts?

Guenter Mittag: One must fully agree with your statement. Contacts between leading representatives of the GDR and France have indeed recently been increasing. They are encouraging signs of good relations developing between the two states and that is entirely in the spirit of our policy of detente and peace, of mutual confidence and of the thriving international living together of peoples and states.

As is certainly well known to HORIZONT readers, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in July received French Foreign Minister Francois Poncet for talks in our capital, Berlin. [paragraph continues]

Interest and readiness were displayed at that meeting to further develop cooperation between the two sides. It was noted at the same time that increasing and intensified political contacts at various levels mark new points of emphasis. The relations between the GDR and France are developing favorably, and that is important for the international detente process and promotes it. There exist identical or similar views on many major international problems. That is the basis upon which extensive possibilities are developing for further continuous expansion of bilateral relations between our two states. Comrade Erich Honecker and the French foreign minister agreed to bring to economic cooperation a dynamic, long term, stable nature and to further develop the contractual basis for that purpose. Thus it is not at all unusual but entirely in the spirit of those stipulations that in mid-September a GDR delegation, by invitation of the French Government, met to agree upon specific steps for a resolute expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries at a higher level.

HORIZONT: Is it possible to conclude from that in developing relations between the GDR and France it is possible to build on previous solid and good results?

Guenter Mittag: Yes, that is so. The seventies are characterized by the fact that the overall relations between the GDR and France and particularly the economic and scientific-technical cooperation have developed every dynamically. We are able to further continue and considerably expand our future cooperation on a sound basis.

It may be recalled that in the early seventies our foreign trade volume with the French Republic totalled some 467 million marks in foreign currency. In 1978 the foreign trade volume reached almost 1.4 billion marks in foreign currency.

The GDR purchased from France plants and industrial installations valued at more than 2 billion marks in foreign currency in 1978-79. In the same period the GDR contracted long term export deliveries totalling another more than 2 billion marks in foreign currency with the French. Very interesting forms of industrial cooperation are being developed for mutual advantage, for example in automobile building and the chemical industry.

Thus we were able to note that the agreements reached during the visit of a GDR delegation headed by me in France last year are being consistently implemented. Our talks which we just had with French Premier Raymond Barre, Economic Minister Rene Mondry and Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau lead to the agreement that on the basis of those good results we would continue the positive cooperation in the years ahead, considerably expand it and render it stable and long-term. We esteem the constructive attitude of the French Government to make further progress on the path of cooperation and to energetically support all future measures.

HORIZONT: You mentioned your meeting with French Premier Barre. Could you tell our readers further details on the results of that talk?

Guenter Mittag: May I emphasize that our talk was held in an open atmosphere and was very constructive. The French premier stressed that only slightly more than one year has passed since we met and had a talk. That was in June last year, and since then, he noted, remarkable progress has been achieved on the path of enlarging and stabilizing the relations between the GDR and France. Thus, for example, agreements reached last year, which are contained in a working program for economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in the years 1979 and 1980, are in the course of being implemented. We have agreed that every effort should be made to reach the prescribed target of doubling external trade between the two countries by 1980. [paragraph continues]

Among the good results of our fruitful cooperation are also the conclusion and implementation of a series of significant accords on the shipment of large-scale objects on a barter basis, some of which are already being implemented. The agreement reached to start immediately with preparatory work for the main lines of economic cooperation in the years 1981-85 and to start implementing them at once is of utmost significance.

Not only is economic cooperation taking a positive course, but with it political relations between the two states are also involved. It is a matter of course that for the development of the process of detente and the securing of peace here in Europe. The overall relations between our two states also play a role which is not to be underestimated. That process is favorably influenced by the extension of the relations between the GDR and France. We are guided by these fundamental positions in mapping out further steps for fruitful cooperation relations for next year.

In the talk with Premier Barre we agreed to do everything to raise the external trade volume between the two countries from about Fr 2 billion to Fr 3-4 billion annually. In that connection, we talked about the GDR's intentions to buy industrial plants and equipment on a compensation basis in the years 1980-1985, such as plants for the metallurgy and chemical industries. That benefits both sides and is also very significant for the strengthening of the GDR's economic performance, the extension of the material-technical base of the national economy, the boosting of our country's exports and the establishment of stable long-term export lines.

There was agreement that the conclusion and implementation of such large-scale projects between our two countries raises relations to a qualitatively high level and gives our economic cooperation a dynamic, long-term and stable character.

In our talk we also discussed the questions of the shaping of cooperation for the period of the next decade, that is, up to 1990. Both sides are striving for long-term stable relations and thus it is natural to look into the future and envisage a long-term economic agreement between the two states for the period 1980-90. Thus we agree to work on the task in a purposeful way. After the talk, it can be said that our cooperation has real and significant perspectives.

HORIZONT: Comrade Mittag, after your talks with the French ministers of economy and foreign trade and with other personalities of the French Government, economy, trade and banks, significant accords and agreements were concluded which affect the shaping of economic relations. What agreements are they and what is their importance?

Guenter Mittag: Guided by the mutual will to enlarge dimensions for existing potential for a significant extension of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for our mutual benefit and to increase their long-term nature and stability. The results of the talks of the GDR state delegation and the agreements concluded were fixed in a protocol.

It was agreed to draw up and sign a government program for long-term economic cooperation in the years 1980-90. At the same time it was decided to swiftly negotiate and conclude a program on the shaping of economic and scientific-technical relations in the years 1980-85. Authorized representatives of both governments will start negotiations in the coming weeks. The signing of the documents is planned for the first half of 1980. We attribute great significance to our work because it takes into account the new quality and the increased dimensions of economic relations. The program envisaged by the two governments on economic, industrial and technical relations for the years 1980-85 will stipulate the main lines of economic cooperation and the goals of the goods exchanged. [paragraph continued]

There is agreement to concentrate and considerably extend cooperation in fields that are of special significance for the national economies of both countries. That includes cooperation in the fields of machine tools, electrotechnics and electronics, the chemical industry, the metallurgical industry, the automobile sector and so on.

In the future, the governments of both countries will pay great and particular attention to the expansion of medium and long-term cooperation in those fields and promote it. The projects on a compensation basis, which were already agreed upon and are being negotiated, are supported by both governments to a considerable extent. We also consider the agreement reached to jointly work on the realization of large-scale projects in both countries, and also in third countries, very important.

In addition, during the visit of the GDR state delegation, agreements were signed between the member of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Beil, state secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau. They provide that the GDR will purchase complete plants and equipment in the years 1980-85 from French firms totalling about Fr 12 billion; or about 5.2 billion marks in foreign currency. There were also negotiations during the visit of the GDR state delegation between GDR and French external trade firms on extensive imports and exports in the field of machine construction. Long-term treaties on the shipment of chemical products from the GDR were signed. In order to open up further possibilities for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, France will organize "technical days" in the GDR in May of next year.

HORIZONT: To judge by the important results of this journey, the GDR is an esteemed partner in France. How do you see that?

Guenter Mittag: Indeed, during our meetings with the leading personalities of the French Government, economy, trade and banks, the high esteem for the GDR as a reliable partner in relations with France has been stressed repeatedly. The achievements of the GDR people during the past 3 decades of the existence of our state in the building of a strong and highly developed national economy were paid tribute to. The GDR's activities and its contribution to the securing of peace in Europe met with very respectful words, linked with the wish of shaping closer relations between our two states and peoples.

In that context may I also say that our state delegation has been apprized, in a very impressive way, of how leading French personalities talk about how the anti-fascist struggle is being waged with great energy and forms a firm component of the GDR's state policy. There is also great interest in the high level of our educational system and in cooperation in that field. Leading French politicians talked with reverence of the outstanding performances of the GDR in sports. The wish was expressed that those performances might also be an incentive to progress in the important fields of economic and scientific-technical cooperation of both countries.

Summing up, I would like to emphasize that as a result of the visit of the GDR state delegation to France, important conditions have been created to implement everything envisaged by the two countries and their governments for the future period of the shaping of mutually advantageous relations in a constructive atmosphere. The political interest and the readiness expressed by the French side confirm our conviction that the overall relations between the GDR and France will continue to develop on a higher level for the benefit of our peoples and states.

HONECKER INTERVIEW WITH L'HUMANITE REPORTER

LD111117 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 5 Oct 79 p 9 LD

[Pierre Durand "Exclusive" Berlin interview with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council: "A Turning Point in the History of Germany and Europe"--date unspecified]

[Text] [Question] The first question, as is appropriate, has to do with today's event. What significance does Erich Honecker attach to the celebration of the GDR's 30th anniversary?

[Answer] This anniversary is a really memorable event for our people. In the three decades of the existence of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the fundamental goals of the working class and the working people have been achieved. This was not easy. It took a great deal of work, and many obstacles had to be overcome. We had difficult contentions with imperialism--and first and foremost that of the FRG, which constantly displayed hostility toward us and tried to turn back the wheel of history.

Our republic is celebrating its 30th anniversary as a politically stable, economically sound, internationally recognized socialist state implementing an active peace policy. Experience shows that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of our people and of Europe.

Socialist in a Developed Country

In our country the working class, allied to the peasants and other working people, has demonstrated its ability to exercise power and build socialism in a developed capitalist country, a former stronghold of monopoly capital. The fact that only a socialist society is capable of resolving the vital problems of a modern society in the people's interests has again been proved.

Thus in the GDR, monopoly domination and the exploitation of man by man have been eliminated. During the first years the basic characteristics of socialist conditions of ownership emerged. They have constantly been extended and are today practically the sole form of ownership of the means of production. Thus it has progressively become possible to develop the advantages of socialist planning, which harmoniously links society's common interests and the individual initiatives of producers at enterprises and locally. Our experience makes it possible for us to consider it of decisive importance to develop production forces according to a plan and to guarantee the people security in their social existence. In our country people do not know fear for the future. We see this as one of the GDR's most significant successes.

Constant and Dynamic Growth

We have the right to speak with satisfaction of a constant and dynamic economic growth for the people's benefit. The increase in national income and industrial output in our country shows how socialism liberates creative forces. Here it must be recalled that at the end of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism, plants, cities and villages in the eastern part of Germany as it was then had suffered particularly great damage. From both the material and the spiritual viewpoint, it was necessary to overcome chaos.

Thanks to the working people's efforts, the GDR has succeeded in taking its place among the world's 10 most developed industrial powers. Its national economy has a modern structure. At its birth in 1949 our republic had a national income of about M22 billion. It was more than M161 billion marks in 1978. As against M1,187 in 1949, we achieved a per capital income of M9,617 in 1978.

Today the GDR's industry produces in barely a month as much as was produced in the whole of 1949. In 1980 our country's national income will be eight times what it was in the year of the republic's birth. As for agriculture, one rural worker fed nine people in 1949. Today he feeds nearly 35. It is a question of results reaching an international level.

To Improve the Quality of Life

The highest goal of the SED and our state is to improve the people's material and cultural living standard, in other words, to seek to improve the quality of life. This will is expressed in our ninth congress decisions, in particular in our social policy plan, the core of which is the housing construction program. Since the foundation of the GDR more than 2 million apartments have been constructed or modernized, half of them since the Eighth SED Congress in 1971. As Friedrich Engels noted, capitalism in any country is incapable of resolving the housing question as a social problem. With the formation of the developed socialist society, we will have it resolved by 1990.

No Militarism, No Racism

Among the most important of our revolutionary gains is the elimination of the monopoly of education reserved for the ruling classes.

Today we have a modern education system incorporating preschool institutions, 10-grade general education for all children, technical schools and higher education and, for adults, professional training courses. Moreover every young person is assured of a trade and, later, a job.

Profound changes have taken place in the sphere of ideology and culture. A new way of thinking and a new form of human behavior have developed. People increasingly think of themselves as socialist owners, and their basic attitude is characterized by socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In the GDR, fascist and militarist evildeing, nationalist arrogance and racism, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have been eradicated forever. We have thoroughly destroyed the reactionary past and learned the lessons of history. This explains to a great extent the trust which our people enjoy widely in the world.

A Unified Revolutionary Process

Liberation from fascism by the Soviet Union and the other powers in the anti-Hitler coalition gave our people the historical opportunity for successful socialist revolution in our country over the last 30 years. We have the right to say that this opportunity was put to good use.

The unification of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party in the SED in 1946 made it possible for us to bring about the unity of the working class on a revolutionary basis and to overcome a fatal division. Within the framework of a unified revolutionary process the working class and the working people, under the party's leadership, implemented antifascist democratic changes and laid the foundations of socialism. Today these form a developed socialist society.

The SED follows the traditions of the German workers' movement. It applies the universal teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin to our country's specific historical and national conditions. Our state, the workers' and peasants' power, is doing everything to insure the constant expansion of socialist democracy. Socialist society realizes the ideal of humanism. In the GDR fundamental human rights are a reality.

Peace and the Peoples' Right

[Question] The GDR plays what can be called a strategic role on our continent. What role do you assign to your country in organizing the means of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Answer] The GDR on the 30th anniversary of its existence is recognized worldwide as a sovereign socialist state. It is a member of the United Nations and plays an equal part in international life in working on resolving the most urgent world problems. Since its foundation it has implemented an active peace policy. It has devoted all its efforts to help insure that war never breaks out on German soil again. From this viewpoint we have always been aware of the particular responsibility which ensues from the GDR's location at the meeting point of the capitalist and socialist systems, of the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances.

For Disarmament

It is well known that progress essential to peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, as well as to detente, could be achieved in Europe. The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, devotes itself to this actively. This applies both to all the treaties which exist in Europe and the Four-Power Agreement on Berlin, and to the results of the Helsinki Conference and the implementation of the Final Act to strengthen security and cooperation.

In present conditions we believe that the most urgent task is to supplement political detente with military detente, end the arms race and move on to concrete measures in arms limitation and disarmament. From this viewpoint the USSR-U.S. SALT II agreement is of great importance. Its speedy ratification would be in the interests of all peoples. Other negotiations in the sphere of disarmament and arms limitation, for instance in Vienna or Geneva, could be given new impetus as a result.

We are firmly convinced that the forces of peace in the world could act together to defend and promote the process of international detente. Greater efforts in this direction are all the more necessary in that the most aggressive imperialist circles and those who align themselves with them aim to act against detente by means of building up armaments. Nobody can be unaware that the NATO states, in particular the United States and the FRG, have entered a new phase of the arms race. This is dangerous.

As an antifascist and anti-imperialist state, the GDR defends the peoples' rights to respond to imperialist aggression, to use any means in fighting for their national and social liberation and to determine their own destiny. We support all peoples fighting for national independence, equality in international relations, economic development and social progress.

My friendly Greetings to All French People

[Question] I have one last question: What are the principles of the GDR's policy in its relations with France?

[Answer] They are above all, peace, mutually advantageous cooperation and friendship between our peoples. [paragraph continues]

From this viewpoint it has been important and useful that diplomatic relations were established between France and the GDR in 1973. Since then relations between our two countries have developed on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Good conditions exist for developing them even more actively. This could be seen at the time of the recent visit to the GDR by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, as well as on the occasion of talks held recently by an official GDR delegation with the French Government. We must continue to advance along the path of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation without hesitation or holding back.

As a socialist state the GDR has a high estimation of France, its notable contribution to civilization and world culture and its great revolutionary traditions. True to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann and Maurice Thorez, true to the common struggle of German and French antifascists against fascism and war, we are the friends of the French people. We feel solidarity with the working class and all working people of France.

Solidarity With All French Working People

I will take this opportunity to cordially thank French democrats and patriots, and above all the communists, who have fought since our state's foundation for the establishment of relations of mutual respect and friendship with the new Germany, socialist Germany.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the people of the GDR, I convey to all the French people my friendly greetings and best wishes for good cooperation along the path of peace.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS HONECKER INTERVIEW WITH PRENSA LATINA

AU121944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Havana dispatch: "GDR and Cuba Fraternally Linked"--interview by Erich Honecker with PRENSA LATINA state news agency]

[Text] "The GDR's stable development is an expression of the change of the international balance of power and has had a favorable influence on it at the same time. At the side of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR belongs to the invincible bastion of socialism and peace in Europe." That was emphasized by SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker in an interview with PRENSA LATINA published on Saturday in Havana.

Supported by the solidarity of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states, in the course of the last 30 years the GDR has succeeded in overcoming the numerous obstacles on the path of progress, and in enforcing its equal participation in international life. "Just as the birth and growth of our republic is linked with its being rooted in the socialist community of states, our republic will also contribute to the all-round strengthening of this community in the future," Erich Honecker said.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and Cuba more than 15 years ago, a truly friendly and fraternal relation has evolved between the two countries, "The basis for that is the close, comradely affiliation of the SED with the Communist Party of Cuba," emphasized Erich Honecker. By the deepening of mutual cooperation, Cuba and the GDR are furnishing an important contribution to the strengthening of world socialism. "For the years to come, too, we see great opportunities to expand our relations with socialist Cuba. It concerns the improvement of our system of treaties, the deepening of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields."

In conclusion Erich Honecker emphasized: "For us communists of the GDR, Cuba is an important outpost of the revolution, a lighthouse of socialism on the American Continent."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION RECEIVES CONTINUED PUBLICITY

Military Parades

AU132000 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 8 October on page 2 carries a 2,400-word Dietmar Jammer report on the GDR military parade on Berlin's Karl Marx Allies. On page 3 the same paper carries a 900-word Rainer Funke report on the GDR People's Navy parade on the Warnov River on the same day.

In the first report, Jammer lists the GDR personalities and foreign guests attending the parade. He then describes the military schools and infantry formations marching past the grandstand.

"Helicopters of the Air and Air Defense Forces are flying in formation and are approaching from Strausberger Square. Multipurpose helicopters of the Werner Seelenbinder Unit are flying in front followed by modern combat helicopters of the Adler Unit which are able to support the actions of ground and naval forces with their cannon and guided and unguided missiles."

Jammer refers to the parade of paratroopers of the Willi Saenger Unit and to their excellent training results and the Hans Beimler Regiment driving past in two-and-four-axle armored personnel carriers. He says: "Modern anti-aircraft missiles of the ground forces, mounted on armored personnel carriers of the p2-40 type, are now attracting attention. With this weapons system the soldiers are able to rapidly lock onto all air targets, particularly low-flying enemy aircraft, and to effectively combat them.

A multifaceted arsenal of weapons for combating ground and air targets is being displayed by artillerymen of various troop units: 122-millimeter howitzers, 40-barrel launchers with a reloading device [nachladeeinrichtung], long-range 130-millimeter cannon and 152-millimeter cannon-howitzers. Tank destroyers are carrying the accurate 100-millimeter antitank gun which is being pulled by the new MT-LB caterpillar tractor.

"The combat value of the artillery units is being considerably enhanced by 152-millimeter howitzers on self-propelled units which are being displayed for the first time. This artillery system is equipped with a revolving turret and a heavy machinegun for anti-aircraft defense. Operating within the combat order of tanks and motorized rifle troops, this system is distinguished by a constant high firing readiness for action in both direct and indirect fire and safeguards a high rate of action in both attack and defense," Jammer points out.

Announcing the arrival of other tracked vehicles, Jammer continues: "Members of the Paul Stechbarth Regiment are mounted on BMP armored troop carriers. With their fast, cross-country amphibious combat vehicles--a combination of tank, cannon, machinegun and guided antitank missile launcher--the motorized riflemen have recently scored excellent results at a tactical exercise."

"Companies of the Friedrich Wolf Tank Regiment with medium tanks of the T-series follow a unit with electronically guided 23-millimeter four-barrel anti-aircraft guns," Jammer reports. He adds: "The two following formations consist of further developed tanks of Soviet production which were shown publicly for the first time at Moscow's November parade 2 years ago."

After praising their crews for their mastery in assimilating the equipment, Jammer points out that "members of the troop air defense, the youngest branch of the ground forces, are displaying new missile complexes which make it possible to quickly lock onto air targets both day and night as well as under all weather conditions and to destroy them."

Jammer concludes his description stating that "units of the Hermann Duncker and Erich Weinert troop formations which for years have reliably fulfilled their tasks of protecting socialism within the operating air defense system, side by side with their comrades in arms, displayed various long-range anti-aircraft missiles. They are followed by more missiles on self-propelled launching pads. These missiles can be used for both tactical and operational tactical purposes. They constitute the basis of the ground forces's firepower."

In the second article, Funke opens by describing the site of the naval parade between the Kabutzenhof ferry port and the Haedge port where thousands of spectators are gathered to view the parade on the Warnov River. Funke notes that the parade is opened by the "Rostock" and "Berlin", combat-strong and fast coastal protection ships of recent Soviet make.

"Next followed the 'Frankfurt (Oder)', a third generation landing vessel distinguished by improved combat properties compared with its predecessors." Funke points out that the vessel's sister ships, "Hoyerswerde" and "Eisenhuettenstadt", also scored excellent results at exercises of the combined Baltic fleets of the socialist states.

Next followed the mine detecting and sweeping ships "Eilenburg" and "Riesa", and the "Paul Eisenschneider" and "Fritz Gast", fast missile boats which also scored excellent training results.

"The greetings of the chief of the People's Navy went to the torpedo speed boats 'Etkar Andre', 'Adam Kuckhoff' and 'Wilhelm Florin', named for revolutionary leaders of the workers class. Excellent training results were also scored by the anti-submarine vessels 'Ban Doberan', 'Luebz', 'Grevesmuehlen' and 'Sterberg', "Funke notes. He goes on to report: "Here comes the 'Wilhelm Pieck', one might say a floating officers college, followed by the coastal minesweepers 'Demmin' and 'Kuehlungsborn' which have proved their worth in protecting the sea borders of our country."

The festive naval parade was followed by formations of helicopters which are used to search for and combat with submarines. Torpedo speedboats of modern build of the 'Fritz Globig' and 'Karl Baier' class passed by at high speed firing practice torpedoes, and combat frogmen jumped from these boats into the water."

Funke concludes his report saying that more combat frogmen were dropped from low-flying helicopters and the Cottbus landing vessel landed armored troop carriers in front of the grandstand. The naval parade then ended with a fireworks display.

Syrian Delegation

AU132015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On Wednesday [10 October] Gerald Goetting, president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, received the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the 30th GDR anniversary, led by Suhayl Sukkariyah, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [paragraph continues]

The two sides had friendly talks which served the intensification of relations between the friendship societies of the two countries. Both sides appreciated Leonid Brezhnev's significant peace initiative and underscored that the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet will impart new incentives to the struggle for peace and that they will result in a large mass movement. At the talks the guests appreciated the GDR's solidaristic attitude in the Middle East conflict and the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

The meeting was attended by Huza'i Malli, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to the GDR.

Laos, Vietnamese Delegation Departures

LD122100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1526 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--More party and government delegations, following their attendance at the GDR's 30th anniversary celebrations, left the country today. Seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by members of the GDR party and state leadership were:

The delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy premier; and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, deputy premier and minister of national defense.

Thanks to GDR Citizens

AU121300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["Thanks to Citizens From the GDR Leadership"]

[Text] Dear women and men citizens of the GDR!

Dear friends and comrades!

Together with good friends from all over the world we have commemorated the 30th anniversary of the GDR. It became a great success for all of us, for the international prestige of our socialist fatherland, for its peace policy and its economic, cultural and social capability.

Great things have been achieved for this purpose in all sectors of our economy. We thank the workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, engineers and technicians, educators, culture and arts workers, all working people in towns and the countryside for their contribution to the strengthening of our homeland. We thank the party and mass organizations united in the National Front, the citizens having different concepts of the world and convictions and religious creeds. Our gratitude goes to all our compatriots, men, women and young people, who have effectively helped to further implement the Ninth SED Congress decisions while preparing for the 30th anniversary.

The fulfillment of the pledges undertaken in preparation for the anniversary has made it possible to comprehensively strengthen our socialist state. The achievements in the socialist competition to strengthen the material-technical base of the national economy, to boost labor productivity and to accelerate scientific-technical progress constitute the decisive prerequisite for the continuation of our program of full employment, prosperity for the people, growth and stability. Relying on the creative vigor of the people we shall unwaveringly continue to pursue the main task in its unity of economic and social policy.

Gratitude and recognition are also due to the soldiers of the National People's Army, to all members of the armed forces and security organs who are protecting our lives and building work and are contributing to the fact that we are able to work in peace to make additional contributions to safeguarding European peace.

Gratitude and recognition are due last but not least to the youth of our country, to its socialist youth association, the FDJ, and to its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer organization. In the "'GDR 30' roll call" drive they worthily continued what the young generations have accomplished in our republic's 30-year history at the decisive stages of socialist building. The youth torchlight parade at the historic sites and the FDJ's pledge affirm the certainty that the youth will continue to face the great tasks of the present and future with revolutionary vigor also in the future.

The balance sheet of successes has filled us with pride and has augmented the knowledge of our strength. Nothing was better able to express the confidence of our citizens in the policy of our state, nothing could more clearly demonstrate the affinity with their socialist fatherland than the things that have been achieved together. This close relationship of trust between party, people and state constitutes the guarantee of future successes in the further fashioning of the developed socialist society.

We wish all the citizens of our country success, good health and happiness in fulfilling the great tasks we have set for ourselves in strengthening our republic and for the benefit of all of us.

Jewish Communities Greeting

AU121418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] The Federation of Jewish Congregations in the GDR has conveyed a greetings letter on the 30th anniversary of the GDR to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The letter, signed by Federation President Helmut Aris, says in part:

"On the great and significant holiday, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, we convey to you our sincere congratulations and combine with them our best wishes for your personal well-being.

It is almost with the start of the new Jewish year of 5740, which we commemorated a few days ago, that the GDR is entering the fourth decade of its existence. As we have already pointed out in our statement on the 30th anniversary of the GDR, these 30 years imply for us citizens of Jewish faith a life in security and safety, with unrestricted equality of rights and complete freedom of religion.

Under the leadership of the party of the workers class, we have worked with warm hearts creating this our state in which we are fully integrated. We are living here in freedom and without disturbance, without antisemitism and racial incitement.

Your message of greetings on the 40th anniversary of the dreadful pogrom night of 9 to 10 November 1938 is felt among us as an expression of esteem for Jewish citizens, just as is the tribute paid on the 250th anniversary of the birth of philosopher Moses Mendelssohn and on the centennial of the birth of the eminent physicist Albert Einstein.

All this shows that the citizens of Jewish faith in our socialist republic are living in safety and freedom.

Be convinced, esteemed Mr Chairman of the State Council, that in the fourth decade of our state's existence we shall continue to work for its noble aims, for understanding among peoples, for peace and humanism.

In this spirit we take the liberty once more to wish you good health, well-being and creative vigor.

Seventh Day Adventists' Letter

AU121919 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Summary] On the occasion of the 30th GDR anniversary Mandred Boettcher, president of the Congregation of the Seventh Day Adventists, addressed a greetings letter to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. It reads in part: "We are grateful that as Seventh Day Adventists who have found our place in socialist society and that we can give witness of our faith in freedom. The result obliges us to commit ourselves to our country's well-being in the future."

The principle of the separation of church and state, endorsed by the religious community and implemented in the GDR, has made it easy for the Seventh Day Adventists "to affirm the state and social reorganization with the founding of the GDR."

The letter refers to the GDR Government's efforts to also grant freedom of conscience to minorities and to concede Christians a safe place in socialist society. President Boettcher also expressed appreciation for the GDR policy aimed at insuring a higher standard of living, at solicitude for elderly citizens and at improving educational opportunities. Referring to the joint efforts of all social forces for the people's benefit and to the GDR's peace policy, the letter concludes: "It is a self-evident duty for Adventists to vigorously support all efforts to safeguard peace in the world, as the gospel has also enjoined us to be peacemakers. That is why we endorse putting an end to the arms race in the world and, in addition, are seeking to make peaceful attitudes determine the living together of people and peoples."

KRENZ ADDRESSES FDJ RALLY ON ORGANIZATION'S ANNIVERSARY

LD093100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The performance of the young generation of the GDR is a worthy continuation of all that is revolutionary and progressive in the German workers' youth movement. This was reaffirmed at a festive rally in Berlin today to mark the 75th anniversary of the organized German workers' youth movement.

The "Union of Apprentices and Young Workers" was founded in Berlin on 10 October 1904. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ, recalled the varied history of the German workers' youth movement which had been full of sacrifices. He described the foundation of the FDJ as the most striking event in these developments. "Everywhere there are witnesses and testimonies demonstrating that the young generation in our country, headed by the FDJ, has always been present in all phases of our socialist construction and has made a significant contribution to the expansion of the first workers-and-peasant state on German soil," Krenz said.

RELEASED DETAINEES FORBIDDEN CONTACT WITH WESTERNERS

LD121715 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro and the conscientious objector Nico Huebner, who were released under the GDR amnesty yesterday, have been forbidden by the GDR public prosecutor general to have any contact with Western institutions or persons.

According to the West Berlin "Working Group for Human Rights" (AFM) Bahro and Huebner can move freely in East Berlin under surveillance by officials of the State Security Service. Their attention had been drawn to Article 93 of the GDR Criminal Code according to which the passing of even nonsecret information "which is directed against the GDR's interest" is punishable by up to 12 years imprisonment. It was very dangerous, therefore, for both to make any personal statement.

The working group said that Huebner's stay in prison had left him "slightly groggy and dazed." His resolve to be allowed to leave for West Berlin as quickly as possible was as firm as ever. According to the working group the GDR Government is at present examining this possibility. The AFM has sent a telegram to the GDR leaders asking them to allow Huebner and Bahro to leave. It is not known whether Bahro wishes to leave the GDR.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS ATTACKS ON WEST BERLIN'S RAILROAD

AU121435 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN West Berlin dispatch]

[Text] There have been serious new attacks on trains and installations of the S-Bahn railway in West Berlin in the past few days. The tracks between Lichterfelde-Sued and Lichterfelde Ost, and between Wilhelmsruh and Wittenau-Nord were blocked, and so was the track between Halensee and Wilmersdorf, which most seriously endangered the S-Bahn railway operations. The windshield of a railroad engine was destroyed between Gross-Goerschenstrasse and Schoeneberg, and the engineer was injured. On Sunday Reichsbahn employees discovered an incendiary device on a train at Lichterfeld-Sued. They prevented the intended arson.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY WEST BERLIN YOUTHS

AU132010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 10 October 1979, 16-year-old Bernhard Janson, 14-year-old Annette Szukys and 13-year-old Babette Bohnsack of West Berlin were handed over to the appropriate organs of the (West) Berlin Senat. The minors had fled from an institution and were apprehended on 9 October on the D-301 transit train between the GDR Grienbnitzsee and Probstzella border crossing points.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES STATE COUNCIL WORKING GROUP IN ERFURT

LD101742 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council, described the higher share of workers and cooperative peasants in the people's representations newly elected this May, as well as the political and vocational qualification of the deputies, as being decisive for the further development of socialist democracy.

Leading a working group from the State Council, the People's Chamber president discussed in Erfurt this afternoon problems of their work with deputies from kreis and municipal assemblies.

During the exchange of views they dealt especially with the experiences of local people's representations in giving support to citizens who had been elected for the first time, and how to deal with submissions by citizens. Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the regular practical assistance given to the people's representatives by the local councils, official office holders, enterprises and all social forces as an important political task, because it served the direct participation of the working people in exercising the power of state.

CARTER CALLS ON SENATE TO RATIFY SALT II

LD131026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. President has called on the Senate to consent to televising the ratification debate on SALT II. At the same time, Carter urged the senators to use more cautious language than hitherto regarding the treaty during the debate which will start early next month. In his White House speech, the President tried to persuade the legislators to ratify the SALT II treaty by saying that certain West European states would turn away from the United States if the U.S. Senate does not ratify the treaty.

PUJA BEGINS TALKS WITH CUBAN COUNTERPART IN HAVANA

LD121306 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)--MTI reports from Havana:

Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who had arrived in the Cuban capital Wednesday evening at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, began on Thursday official talks at the Cuban Foreign Ministry in a friendly and comradely atmosphere. Issues of the expansion of bilateral relations were in the focus of the Cuban-Hungarian negotiations. In the course of the day, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja called on Rene Anillo Capote, first deputy to the Cuban foreign minister.

VIETNAMESE DEFENSE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD132312 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 13, (MTI)--The military delegation headed by Colonel General Tran Van Tra, first deputy to the defence minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, left Budapest on Saturday. The delegation spent a few days in Hungary on an official visit. Prior to his departure Colonel General Tran Van Tra was received by Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister.

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH VIETNAM SIGNED IN HANOI

LD130714 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Vencel Hazi and Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son have signed the Hungarian-Vietnamese consular convention in Hanoi. The signing of the accord, which was attended by Dang Hi, minister at the prime minister's office, and by ambassador Lajos Karsai, took place on the occasion of consultation between the two countries' foreign ministries.

At the meeting the deputy foreign ministers reviewed the most important international issues, among them the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as questions of Hungarian-Vietnamese relations. The Hungarian delegation met Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nguyen Ko Thach and they were received by Do Muoi, supernumerary member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Committee and deputy prime minister.

BUDAPEST EMBASSY PARTY MARKS POLISH ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD122102 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Major General Edward Dysko, military and air attache at the embassy in Budapest of the Polish People's Republic, gave a cocktail party on Friday on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of founding the Polish People's Army. Present at the event were Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy, the Hungarian generals and commanders under the leadership of Major General (?Jozsef Pacsek), deputy defence minister, as well as a number of representatives of other armed services. Present were defence, military and air attaches accredited to Budapest.

ROMANIAN YOUTH GROUP ENDS VISIT AFTER MEETING NEMETH, OTHERS

LD122054 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Youth Union, which had spent three days in Hungary at the invitation of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, concluded its visit to Hungary.

The Romanian delegation headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Romanian Communist Youth Central Committee and youth minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, was received on Friday by Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present at the event were Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, as well as Victor Boldjan, Romanian ambassador in Budapest.

In the course of the visit the Romanian youth leaders had talks with KISZ chiefs about cooperation and development of relations between the two organizations, as well as about current issues of the international youth movement. They met leaders of the state youth committee and got acquainted with the practice of Hungary's policy towards ethnic minority. They paid a visit to Bekes County where a meeting was held with leaders of the democratic federations of Romanians in Hungary.

The Romanian youth delegation left Budapest on Friday.

OFFICIALS RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS TO LIBYA, PAKISTAN

LD122046 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI)--Reszo Trautmann, vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received Balint Gal, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Libyan Arab socialist peoples' state, who shall soon leave for his post.

Reszo Trautmann, Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro also received Jozsef Forro, Hungary's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who soon leaves for his post.

II. 15 Oct 79

P O L A N D

G 1

PAP REVIEWS VISIT OF PCF DELEGATION

LD131514 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct, PAP--A delegation of the French Communist Party CC paid a visit to Poland between October 8 and (12) at the invitation of the PUWP CC. The delegation was lead by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the French Communist Party CC Paul Laurent. It was composed of members of the French Communist Party CC Catherine Margate and Alain Amicabile and Yves Serdenif from the Foreign Policy Department of the FCP CC.

The delegation was received by the PUWP CC first secretary, Edward Gierek. The FCP delegation had talks at the PUWP CC headquarters. On the Polish side, the talks were presided over by member of the Political Bureau and PUWP CC Secretary Edward Babiuch.

Both sides exchanged information and views on the situation in both countries, the activity of both parties, key international questions, and problems of the communist and working class movement.

The talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and candour and confirmed the will of both parties to consolidate cooperation and internationalist solidarity.

Members of the delegation visited Gdansk, Szczecin, familiarizing themselves with work of the PUWP voivodship organizations. They paid tribute to victims of World War Two, laying flowers at the foot of the monument to the Westerplatte defenders.

WARSAW COLLOQUY WITH FRANCE ON VISTULA RIVER OPENS

LD120902 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Oct, PAP-- A three-day Polish-French colloquy on the development of the Vistula river, organized by the Paris-based Agency for Technical, Industrial and Economic Cooperation (Actim) as well as by the Warsaw Centre of French Scientific-Technological Documentation began in Warsaw today.

In the course of the three-day debates Polish and French experts will present their experience in complex development of great rivers. The topics will include the economic consequences of allround development of rivers on the example of the Rodan, the automation of low-fall stages, the characteristics of planned hydro-engineering projects as compared with the realization of the "Vistula" programme, the impact of river development on natural environment, the utilization of deposits for practical purposes, as in landscape and agriculture.

PAP COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH WEST IN WARSAW

LD122006 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct, PAP--A meeting-dialogue ended in Warsaw today between the economic circles of Poland and industrialized Western countries concerning the possibilities and prospects for the expansion and intensification of mutual economic relations. The meeting organized at the initiative of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade and the International Trade Chamber of Paris was attended by several dozen businessmen from twelve countries of Western Europe, North America and Japan.

The Polish side was represented by numerous delegates of Polish ministries and economic unions, by the trade bank and foreign trade enterprises.

The foreign delegates had an occasion to acquaint themselves with the principal directions of Poland's economic development in the years 1981-85 as well as with the assumptions of the Polish foreign trade for these years. The meeting, as the joint communique stresses, allowed the sides to better acquaint themselves with the conditions in which they are acting. The Western side noted with appreciation the ambitious plans of further development of Polish industry and agriculture as well as Poland's striving to attain the place she deserved in the international trade and economic cooperation.

The discussion centered mainly on the problems of trade and industrial cooperation, Poland's and Western countries' cooperation with the developing states as well as financing of investment goods exchange. The necessity was stressed to gradually eliminate the existing obstacles and restrictions in mutual trade.

Commenting on the meeting PAP journalist writes:

The meeting emphasized Poland's will to continue an open economic policy vis-a-vis the West. The two sides were clearly aware of the changed conditions of that policy's realization. [Words indistinct] that in the 1970s Poland's import from the industrialized capitalist countries kept increasing rapidly--last year its value exceeded 6,150 million dollars whereas the export was worth 4,200 million dollars. Under the circumstances Poland's striving to intensify her export to the capitalist countries becomes quite understandable.

This requires, as the Polish side openly declares, a full access to the markets of these countries, free from restrictions and protectionist barriers that have been frequently felt recently.

Poland wants in particular to increase her sales of machines and devices which she can offer more of at present. Poland will be also able to sell more and more other processed goods. The question of an open market is becoming, therefore, increasingly important. Poland is underlining this especially strongly as the member of GATT.

Fuels and raw materials such as coal, copper and sulfur are still going to be significant items in the Polish export to the Western countries. Financial involvement of countries interested in their continuous purchases in future Polish raw materials investments could contribute to the growth of Poland's exports in that area.

Poland's trade with the industrialized Western countries should be also viewed in the context of the East-West cooperation. It was stressed many times during the meeting in Warsaw that in accordance with the decisions of the CSCE Final Act the differences in the socio-economic systems should not be an obstacle to the development of economic contacts.

PAP OUTLINES POLISH PARTICIPATION IN INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM

LD142330 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Oct, PAP--It was exactly 10 years ago that "Intercosmos 1" was launched into space, the first joint venture in the "Intercosmos" programme.

The programme today envisages 5 fields of research: physics and space technology, satellite communication, biology and space medicine, meteorology and [word indistinct] detection (satellite remote study of the earth).

Poland's share in the implementation of the "Intercosmos" programme is remarkable. We have begun with experimenting on the "Vertical 1" and "Vertical 2" rockets (1970/1971) which were equipped with Polish-made x-ray apparatus for recording solar radiation. Polish equipment was also aboard the "Intercosmos 6" satellite, put into the orbit in 1972 with an aim to record high energy cosmic radiation.

Of marked significance was Polish research carried out aboard the "Intercosmos 9--Copernicus 500" satellite, 1973. The satellite was equipped with Polish apparatus for investigating the ionosphere and solar radio emissions. Poland was also a participant in the experiments conducted by the "Intercosmos 18" and "Intercosmos 19" satellites, as well as "Vertical 5" and "Vertical 8" rockets. Polish cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski carried out a series of experiments, mainly medical and technological ones, aboard the Soviet orbital station "Salyut 6," a programme of further Polish space research is now under preparation.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES MILITIA ANNIVERSARY FUNCTION

AU112150 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Gen Div Stanislaw Kowalczyk, PZPR Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, at the 5 October Lublin function to mark the 35th anniversary of the Citizens Militia and Security Service; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The 35 years of People's Poland, S. Kowalczyk said, have seen unprecedented achievements. Our country has radically changed politically, economically and culturally. We have based our security on the reliable alliances with the Soviet Union and with the states of the socialist community. We have determined Poland's new role and place in the world. For the past 9 years our people have been perseveringly implementing the socioeconomic strategy laid down by the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Congresses. That is the strategy for constructing socialism for the people by the people. We have set about solving basic social problems and creating conditions for meeting the people's material and cultural needs with increasing effectiveness. **THE CITIZENS MILITIA AND THE SECURITY SERVICE ARE MAKING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THOSE GREAT NATIONWIDE EFFORTS BY FULFILLING THEIR DIFFICULT AND RESPONSIBLE TASKS IN DEFENDING THE STATE'S SECURITY AND POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND IN PROTECTING PUBLIC LAW AND ORDER AND THE CITIZENS' WELL-BEING.** The top among those tasks is insuring Poland's security against subversive activities of imperialism. Efforts to weaken our country and to loosen the unity of the socialist community states have for years been the main purpose of the activities of the intelligence services of subversive centers of the Western states.

We are devoting increasing attention to efforts to intensify the protection of the national economy and to more effectively respond to events that can hinder its development, upset the rhythm of society's work and weaken the results of that work. The people's sense of security, peace and public order is consistently increasing throughout the country. The progressive reduction in the number of crimes, especially the most dangerous ones that threaten the life and limb of citizens, is a result of the unceasing efforts to enrich and improve the ministry's performance aimed at preventing negative features of social life and at eliminating the conditions that create them.

In our work, S. Kowalczyk continued, we are guided by the PZPR instructions and, in particular, we cooperate with the prosecuting bodies, the judiciary, the state departments and institutions and with all social forces participating in the implementation of the program for insuring public order. We particularly value cooperation with the Polish People's Armed Forces ever since the first days of the people's government. The volunteer reserve of Citizens' Militia also supports our daily activities.

The ever expanding cooperation with the community is a crucial element of the effectiveness of the performance of the Citizens Militia and the Security Service. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT SUCH A SUPPORT IS POSSIBLE ONLY UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE UNITY OF THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE AND WITH THE TASKS OF THE ORGANS OF SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER.

CEGIELSKI COMMENTS ON HARVEST, GRAIN SHORTFALL

LD150659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Unidentified announcer's interview with Longin Cegielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers--live]

[Summary] "In mid-October all the agricultural produce is already--or should be--stored. Would you, prime minister, like to sum up the results of the agricultural year? We know that it has not been an easy one."

[Answer] "The current year was indeed very unfavorable as far as cereals and rape are concerned. As far as the grain crop is concerned, we can assess on the basis of rather precise data that it will be smaller than last year by about 4 million tons: this means a drop of about 18.5 percent compared to 1978. This creates a great deficit in our grain and fodder balance sheet. We will partly make it up by reducing the purchase of cereals. This, of course, is making it good only as far as the producer is concerned, since on the country's balance sheet the deficit of 4 million still remains. But how--in our opinion--can this grain deficit be partly reduced in the production balance, in the agricultural balance sheet? First of all it is a fact that the current year was particularly bountiful as far as the harvest of corn, including corn produced for grain is concerned.

"The increase in production of corn for grain this year is estimated at between 350,000 to 450,000 [passage indistinct]. We also estimate that the potato crop will amount to between 48.5 and 60 million tons."

"This is a record unprecedented in the past few years." In every farm, especially in pig-raising farms, grain can be replaced with potatoes as fodder.

"This year, the yields of such crops as field beans, vetch, and soya beans were also very good, and this also will make up the deficit to the tune of several ten thousand tons of grain."

[Question] "Prime Minister, to what extent is it true that only a small part of our cereals is earmarked for making flour and that flour is made only from imported grains?"

[Answer] "There is some truth to this. As we know, in our conditions in Poland we do not cultivate--this is precluded simply by the number of sunny days, soil conditions--wheat for [words indistinct]. This kind of flour, earmarked mainly for the production of pasta and pastries, is therefore, produced from imported grain. [passage indistinct] speaking in general, home-produced cereals will satisfy about a half the country's needs." As far as vegetables are concerned we estimate that the crops this year will be at least 35 percent greater than last year.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER'S VISIT

DPA on Visit

LD121102 Hamburg DPA in German 0915 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher this morning continued his talks with his Romanian counterpart, Andrei, which opened in Bucharest yesterday. Earlier, Genscher placed wreaths at the Romanian "monument to the heroes of the liberation struggle" and at the cemetery where several hundred German soldiers from World War I and World War II lie buried. The minister also paid a visit to the German cultural institute, which is due to be opened on 26 November.

During his brief visit, he said that the institute is an example of the fact that the Helsinki Final Act need not remain a piece of paper. A similar institute is being set up by the Romanians in Munich.

Talks With Andrei End

AU121426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Official talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, concluded today in Bucharest.

During the talks the sides discussed various issues concerning the current stage and prospects of bilateral relations and certain topical international matters. Stressing with satisfaction the favorable evolution of continuously expanding relations between Romania and FRG, the two ministers expressed the desire to continue to develop and diversify Romanian-FRG all-round cooperation, in accordance with agreements reached during the Bucharest and Bonn summit meetings, to the mutual benefit of the two countries and in the interest of improving and expanding relations of cooperation and understanding between European states.

After the talks the two ministers signed a Romanian-FRG agreements on promoting and mutually guaranteeing capital investments.

Capital Investments Agreement

LD121104 Hamburg DPA in German 0936 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest/Bonn--A West German-Romanian agreement on the promotion and reciprocal protection of capital investments was signed by Federal Foreign Minister Genscher and his Romanian counterpart, Andrei, in Bucharest today. According to the Bonn Foreign Ministry, it provides a framework under international law for investments made by nationals of the one state in the other.

The agreement guarantees free transfer of capital and profits, contains an arbitration clause in case of differences of views and makes provisions in the event of expropriation. According to the Bonn Foreign Ministry, the Federal Government believes that the agreement will make it easier for German investors to decide to make capital investments in Romania.

DPA on Agreement, Talks

LD121701 Hamburg DPA in German 1250 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Bucharest--The agreement with Romania on the promotion and reciprocal protection of capital investments is the first of its kind concluded by the Federal Republic with a Warsaw Pact country. The document, which was drawn up after negotiations lasting several years, also contains a clause according to which the agreement applies to West Berlin in accordance with the four-power agreement.

Before the signing Genscher and Andrei had, as on the day before, a 2-hour talk during which they discussed international and bilateral questions. According to German delegation sources, similar views were noted in many fields. The atmosphere at the exchange of views was described as excellent; Genscher has invited Andrei for a return visit to Bonn. The main points during the exchange of views on international topics were disarmament, arms control and arms limitation, the follow-up conference to the European security conference scheduled for Madrid in 1980, the crisis center in the Middle East and Southeast Asia and the problems concerning North-South relations.

At the meeting at the Romanian Foreign Ministry, Genscher stressed the importance which the Federal Government attaches to Berlin in connection with the process of detente in Europe. He argued that the East-West situation was determined also by the situation around Berlin and that Berlin was a yardstick of the desire for detente.

In the bilateral sphere, humanitarian questions once again came up for discussion. Genscher asked Andrei for his assistance in solving 200 hardship cases concerning family reunion and about 500 cases of marriage between German and Romanian nationals. He hoped that these cases would be examined favourably.

In the economic sphere, the Romanians once again stressed their interest in the establishment of more mixed companies. Genscher said he was confident that the investment promotion agreement would prove of great help in this respect. After the meeting at the Foreign Ministry the two ministers continued their exchange of views at a private lunch. In the afternoon Genscher is due to meet Nicolae Ceausescu, the head of state and party chief.

Meeting With Burtica

AU121800 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this afternoon met with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed issues concerning the continuous development of trade exchanges and the expansion and diversification of economic and other mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration. The sides also discussed certain aspects related to phenomena and trends in the world economy.

Genscher Reception in Bucharest

AU122041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/1979--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, gave a reception on Friday. The guests included Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials.

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H 3

ROMANIA

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU122042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/1979 --President Nicolae Ceausescu received on October 12 Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, who paid an official visit to Romania.

Attending was Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Highlighted with satisfaction was the fact that the relations between the two countries followed an upward course in the last few years, witnessed productive evolution in keeping with the agreements reached during the top-level dialogue in Bucharest and Bonn. It was also assessed that there are favourable premises for a more intense development of the bilateral collaboration in all domains. The mutual wish was expressed to turn the existing possibilities to best account, for expanding the economic relations, for amplifying the Romanian-West German cooperation in various fields. Both sides underlined that it was necessary to further act for increasing the goods exchanges, for widening and diversifying the cooperation in production and in third markets, for intensifying the contacts in the realm of culture, the arts, education and in other spheres of activity. The conviction was expressed that a steady promotion of this collaboration was mutually beneficial, in the interest of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Current international questions were also approached. Examined was in this context the political developments in Europe, with emphasis on increasing the efforts towards implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting due in 1980, building genuine security on the continent, developing an unhampered collaboration among the European states, consolidating the climate of confidence. It was considered that the building of a lasting security in Europe requires mainly the passage to tangible measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament above all, without which peace in Europe and all over the world cannot be conceived.

Stress was also laid on the necessity of peacefully settling the states of tension and conflict persisting in various zones of the globe, of observing, in interstate relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, renunciation of threat or use of force. Emphasis was also placed on the significance of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order which should pave the way to a faster progress of the lagging countries, contribute to solving the problems raised by the world economic crisis, to securing the stability and prosperity of each and every nation.

12 October Departure

AU122045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/1979 --Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who paid an official visit to Romania, left Bucharest on October 12, in the evening.

The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and by other officials.

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H 4

ROMANIA

FURTHER ON CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW WITH MAINZ TELEVISION

DW121054 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 11 Oct 79 DW

[Excerpt from Hans-Jeurgens Wiesner interview with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest; questions in German, answers in Romanian with superimposed German translation; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, what attitude does Romania adopt toward the marriage between citizens of different countries and, in that connection, between citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the FRG?

[Answer] The problem of marriage between citizens of different countries is up to the individual citizen. We take into account that each citizen can decide only by himself how and with whom he wants to get married. Apart from the observance of law in any state, what must be taken into consideration, too, naturally is tradition and family obligations which sometimes are stronger than all articles of law and must be observed by the young people wanting to get married. Keeping this in mind Romania regards marriages between citizens of different states favorably, also between Romanian citizens and citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. And I must say that many such marriages have been contracted. Naturally we wish that such marriages contribute toward the consolidation of friendship and cooperation. Yet we want to rule out some speculations which are still being made in Western countries in context with this topic.

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS CASTRO'S UN ADDRESS

AU131452 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, addressed the UN General Assembly session. Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned states, Fidel Castro stressed the significance of documents adopted at the conference and the essence, principles and targets of the nonaligned movement which, he said, is asserting itself as a global and independent factor in the international arena.

Stating that the key target of the General Assembly discussions is the issue of peace, the speaker stressed that the nonaligned countries advocate a global and universal peace based on principles of peaceful coexistence. He also emphasized the particular importance attached by these countries to attaining disarmament and nuclear disarmament and building a more just and equitable new economic order. In conclusion, Fidel Castro reiterated the profound correlation between disarmament, development and the establishment of detente and peace throughout the world and called for the renunciation of the use of weapons and to a responsible approach to the great problems facing today's mankind.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

AU131630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Joint communique on New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon's 6-10 October visit to Romania issued in Bucharest on 10 October]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Robert D. Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, paid an official visit to Romania, together with his wife, 6-10 October 1979.

During the visit, the New Zealand prime minister was accompanied by B.V. Galvin, head of the prime minister's office; J.W.H. Clark, secretary of the Department for Trade and Industry; H.B. Hewett, head of the prime minister's cabinet; and F.A. Small, New Zealand ambassador to Bucharest and R.S. Grant and F.O. Wilson, member of the New Zealand Embassy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon and jointly reviewed the Romanian-New Zealand relations and developing prospects in fields of mutual interest. They also exchanged views on key international issues. The two sides assessed that the meeting between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon marks an important point in the development of cooperation between the two countries at the bilateral and international levels. Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon renewed the cordial invitation addressed by his government to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to New Zealand.

Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Robert D. Muldoon, prime minister of New Zealand, briefed each other during their official talks about topical concerns of the two countries which are engaged in a process of socioeconomic development. They had detailed discussions on increasing bilateral trade exchanges and the economic, scientific-technological and other mutually advantageous cooperation and pointed out the ways and means for the future consolidation of these relations. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual regard.

The two prime ministers pointed with satisfaction to the continuous expansion of relations between their countries in various fields and to the increased number of Romanian-New Zealand contacts, whose outcome was greater bilateral cooperation. They agreed that the conclusion of the Romanian-New Zealand trade agreement of long-term economic, industrial and technological cooperation between their countries signed on 10 May 1979 in Wellington and which became effective on 9 October 1979 has marked an important stage in this process. They assessed that the implementation of the provisions of this agreement will give stability and durability to economic relations between Romania and New Zealand. The two prime ministers emphasized the fact that the joint economic governmental commission set up in accordance with these provisions will become a particularly important instrument in carrying out the projects included in this document. They decided that the commission sessions should be held regularly and that both sides should be represented at an appropriate level.

The two prime ministers identified a number of fields with great potential for economic cooperation such as agriculture, animal breeding, energy, wood processing, the paper and pulp industry, fishing and other fields of mutual interest. In this respect the Romanian and New Zealand governments will encourage firms and enterprises in their countries to establish direct contacts and to discuss concrete ways and means for cooperation, including by setting up joint companies. The prime minister of the Romanian Government suggested that New Zealand firms make use of the facilities of the Sulina free zone, with the Romanian authorities being ready to grant them all assistance. The New Zealand prime minister showed interest in the existence of these facilities, which could be an incentive for companies in his country. The two prime ministers assessed that the diversification of cooperation of the mutually advantageous cooperation between their countries in industry and agriculture present most favorable prospects for a dynamic expansion of bilateral economic ties.

The two prime ministers discussed the current stage of bilateral trade. Noting the increase in trade exchanges in recent years, the two sides agreed that their overall volume is still at a modest level and that there are broad opportunities for their development, in accordance with the real potential of the two national economies.

[paragraph continues]

They stressed that their government should encourage interested firms and organizations in Romania and New Zealand to identify new ways and means for turning these opportunities to good account and to attain an appropriate rate of mutually expanding the bilateral trade, on the basis of mutual advantage; in this respect the two sides stressed the importance of concluding long-term contracts.

At the end of the discussions the two prime ministers signed a document which includes the main decisions and suggestions concerning the increase in bilateral trade exchanges and the development of Romanian-New Zealand economic cooperation in various fields of mutual interest.

The two prime ministers also discussed opportunities for developing mutually advantageous cooperation in science and technology, including agriculture, seismic engineering and energy sources. In this respect they signed an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between Romania and New Zealand which becomes effective immediately.

Both prime ministers positively assessed the usefulness of starting talks between the two governments on the possibility of concluding agreements in fields like avoiding double taxation and agricultural issues.

The Romanian and New Zealand prime ministers emphasized the importance of encouraging the development of bilateral contacts in culture and exchanges of information as a way of achieving better mutual understanding. They particularly stressed the usefulness of establishing direct contacts between broadcasting bodies, press agencies and sports organizations of the two countries. In this respect they took note of the fact that a New Zealand handicraft exhibition will be organized in 1980 in Bucharest, with the assistance of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries.

During their talks the two prime ministers tackled key international issues and noted with great satisfaction the similarity of their government's viewpoints on the questions discussed. They stressed the conviction of the two countries that relations between all states, regardless of their social and political system, should be consistently based on principles of full equality of rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force or the threat of force and mutual advantage and respect.

The two prime ministers reiterated their countries' positions on resolving states of tension and conflict between states through peaceful means and through negotiations between the parties directly involved. They pointed out the need to consolidate detente throughout the world and to insure the participation of small and medium-sized countries in settling international problems facing mankind so as to insure the free and independent development of each nation, under conditions of full security, trust and peace in all parts of the world.

The Romanian and New Zealand prime ministers reiterated their countries' viewpoints on the need to adopt measures for establishing a new international economic order, to attain general disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, without delay, to eliminate colonialism, racism and the apartheid policy and to increase the UN role in resolving the complex problems currently facing the international community. They expressed the desire of the two countries to intensify their international cooperation within the United Nations and other international bodies.

During his stay in Romania, the New Zealand prime minister and his entourage visited economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and the Timis, Prahova and Brasov counties. The New Zealand guests enjoyed a particularly friendly reception everywhere and they expressed gratitude for this warm hospitality.

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New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon expressed heartfelt gratitude to Romanian Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet and to the Romanian Government and people for their reception. Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon invited Comrade Ilie Verdet to visit New Zealand. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

AU121412 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Viktor Kulikov, USSR marshal and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations, and Anatoliy Gribkov, USSR army general and chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations. The meeting was attended by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense. The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON GUINEAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT 14 OCTOBER

Arrival in Bucharest

AU141818 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and his wife Comrade Andree Toure, arrived today in Bucharest on a short visit.

The guest is accompanied by members of the party-state leadership of Guinea. At Otopeni Airport the Guinean head of state was greeted by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Anorei, Ion Coman, Nicolae Giosan and other officials. A military guard presented arms. The national anthems of Guinea and Romania were played.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU142020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu tonight met at the Spring Palace with Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and Comrade Andree Toure, who are paying a short visit to our country.

The two party-state leaders expressed pleasure at meeting again and at continuing the fruitful exchange of views begun this summer in Bucharest on the development of Romanian-Guinean relations and on certain international issues.

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Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure expressed the common determination to expand and deepen bilateral relations, in the spirit and on the basis of existing agreements, in the belief that developing Romanian-Guinean relations is in the interests and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their prosperity and progress, and of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC CULTURE MINISTER'S VISIT

Meeting With Verdet

AU131430 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, today received Comrade Huang Zhen, PRC minister of culture, who is visiting our country at the head of a cultural-governmental delegation.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples, relations that are developing in the spirit of talks and understandings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng. They also emphasized the common desire to expand and diversify these ties to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

14 October Departure

AU150955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1979--The Chinese cultural delegation, led by Huang Zhen, member of the CC of the Communist Party of China, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, that paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on Sunday.

During their visit, the delegation were received at the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and at the Council of Ministers, had interviews at the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, the Bucharest Municipality RCP Committee and at the Sibiu and Arges county party committee, met executives of creation unions, artists and men of letters.

During the visit, which passed in a comradely, warm and friendly atmosphere, talks were held with regard to the diversification of cultural-artistic exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 14 OCTOBER

AU141819 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Jorge Castaneda, minister of foreign affairs of the United States of Mexico, arrived in Bucharest today on an official visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

REPORTAGE ON KISSINGER'S UNOFFICIAL VISIT

12 October Arrival

LD130042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Prof Henry Kissinger arrived today on a short private visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay in our country Henry Kissinger will visit Belgrade as well as Ljubljana.

Henry Kissinger this evening was received in Ljubljana by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spent a long time with his guest in conversation. Stane Dolanc and Henry Kissinger exchanged views on questions concerning the international situation and the development of political and economic relations in the world.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD131555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at noon today received Dr Henry Kissinger, who is paying a private visit to Yugoslavia with his wife.

After the talks, Vrhovec invited Dr Kissinger to luncheon.

Meeting With Tito

LD141414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Prof Henry Kissinger and spent a long time in conversation with him. The conversation dealt with topical questions of international relations, and in particular the role of the policy of nonalignment in the world.

The conversation was attended by Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet for the president of the republic; Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

SUNDIC ASSESSES PROSPECTS IN USSR-PRC NEGOTIATIONS

LD132112 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The haggling by the heads of the USSR and PRC government delegations over the agenda of the interstate negotiations, which lasted for several days, has ended with a compromise. The negotiations will start, but without an established agenda. This is much less than was expected when the two governments agreed to start talks on the normalization of interstate relations, but to start with it is enough to see whether there is any hope of China and the Soviet Union achieving something in this respect.

As matters stand and bearing in mind the agreement about the first plenary session to be held at the beginning of next week, it would suit neither China nor the Soviet Union to have the delegations part without any results.

True, it is difficult to talk about the normalization and promotion of interstate relations without a complete realization of the causes which disturbed the foundations on which Soviet-Chinese cooperation was based once upon the time. However, it is obvious that the leaders of the two delegations, Ilichev and Youping, could not agree--and perhaps they had no power to do so--where to start in order to have the talks proceed along a normal course.

Ever since the Chinese delegation arrived in Moscow, the two countries have exchanged a series of accusations which indicate that nothing will result from the negotiations. It has looked as though both China and the Soviet Union were more interested in blaming one another than in finding a way out of the impasse which their mutual relations have reached. Of course, neither Beijing nor Moscow is in the mood to take on the responsibility; on the contrary, each side continues to assert that the success of the talks depends on the behavior of the other. They will probably continue this in the future.

Nevertheless, the compromise formula that the talks should start without an agenda could mean that Ilichev and Youping have received instructions from their governments about such a dialog being better than none at all. If this is so, there is a chance that this dialog will not turn out to be a dialog of the deaf. Even if the two delegations do not succeed in talking about all Sino-Soviet relations but only about a restricted number of issues which only affect the two countries, it would represent a certain amount of success. It would contribute to a further step at some more favorable time in the future.

For the present, while there are disagreements about the crisis in Southeast Asia, one cannot expect any greater change in Soviet-Chinese relations. It is true that even if there was no dispute about Kampuchea, the mistrust which has existed in Sino-Soviet relations for years could not disappear. To achieve this, both time, and even more important, good will are needed. The dispute between the two great countries has lasted far too long to be overcome successfully and quickly. China and the Soviet Union agree for the time being on only one thing and in fact the most essential thing: not to go beyond that critical line which would lead them into armed conflict, either because of their own mutual disagreements or because of disagreements concerning third countries.

At the time of the conflict between China and Vietnam--and before that, at the time of Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea--the two countries passed this test and one must believe that they will guard against a repetition of this situation.

TANJUG REPORTS ON CASTRO'S UN SPEECH

AU131535 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2116 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, October 12 (TANJUG)--Cuban President Fidel Castro today stressed that the nonaligned movement acts in the international politics as an independent world factor. He added that the nonaligned movement reaffirmed its principles and confirmed its goals at the recent nonaligned summit in Havana.

"We aspire towards a new world order founded on justice, equality and peace which will replace the current unjust and unequal system", the Cuban president said in his two-hour address in the U.N. General Assembly.

Castro, who addressed the U.N. General Assembly as the sixth nonaligned summit president, said that peace is indivisible and that the nonaligned want peace which will be of use to both big and small, powerful and weak and which will encompass the entire world.

Castro recalled that, since the founding, the nonaligned movement holds that the principles of peaceful co-existence should become the basis of international relations, but that an analysis of the present world structure shows that many rights of peoples determined by the policy of peaceful co-existence have not yet been guaranteed. In this context, he said that the "nonaligned countries know their historical enemies very well".

"On account of this," he said, "we decided in Havana to reaffirm the stand that the essence of the policy of nonalignment, in accord with its authentic principles and substantive character, includes the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against apartheid, racism--including Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as the struggle against big power and bloc policies".

Speaking about the relaxation of tensions, Castro said the non-aligned countries attach great importance to detente among the big powers but also consider that detente must extend to all parts of the world. Regarding the most pressing problems in various parts of the world, the Cuban president said that the sixth non-aligned summit had approached these problems from a non-aligned position which is not linked to a policy that might evolve from discrepancies among the big powers.

Castro focused particularly on southern Africa, Western Sahara and the non-aligned countries' stand on the Middle East crisis. On the Southeast Asia situation he said only that growing conflicts and tensions in the region are a threat to peace and that they must be avoided.

In the part of his address devoted to Latin American problems, Castro sharply condemned the presence of foreign military bases on Cuba and in Puerto Rico, and condemned U.S. threats to Cuba in particular, assessing them as a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter.

Castro gave most prominence in his address to world economic problems and development problems, especially stressing the inequalities and injustices in the world. He sharply condemned all those responsible for the situation, naming only the U.S.

Emphasizing that the sixth summit had devoted great attention to strengthening economic relations and the transfer of technology among developing countries, Castro said that the summit also opposed the attempts of some developed countries to use the energy question to divide the developing countries.

In order to avoid confrontation and conflict, which he considers the only road for the developing countries, Castro stressed that joint efforts must be invested in seeking and finding ways of cooperation in order to resolve important problems.

The Western countries are responsible for the underdeveloped state of the greater part of the world, Castro said, and for this reason "they have a historical and moral obligation to aid the developing countries." He further set out that this is also the task of mankind as a whole, as concluded by the sixth non-aligned summit. Regarding socialist countries, Castro said that they are not responsible for the underdeveloped state of the world and that they understand and are taking upon themselves the obligation to help in overcoming the situation.

Stressing that he did not come to attend the session as a prophet of the revolution, or to seek or wish the world to be perturbed by violence, Castro said that he had come to speak about peace and cooperation among peoples and to warn that the future will be apocalyptic if the present inequalities and injustices are not eliminated in a peaceful and wise manner.

Castro finally said that as a revolutionary, he is not afraid of confrontation, but as a representative of 95 nations whose feelings he is interpreting, he has the obligation to fight for cooperation among peoples, which will benefit all members of the international community and world peace in particular.

President Castro's address practically marked the end of the three-week general debate of the present U.N. General Assembly session.

BELGRADE BORBA VIEWS YOGOSLAV-ITALIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU131820 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Dragan Vukobratovic report]

[Summary] Rome, 7 October--Comprehensive cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia, particularly since the signing of the Osimo agreements, has been constantly increasing. Thus, for the past 20 years Italy has always taken one of the first three places in Yugoslavia's foreign trade. "With a commodity exchange worth \$1.36 billion, Italy currently takes the third place in the Yugoslav foreign trade--immediately after the USSR and the FRG."

Among all Western Countries, Italy also is the greatest importer from Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's exports to Italy cover some 65 percent of imports from that country. The two countries also signed 27 various agreements on long-term production cooperation and joint ventures.

"After a stagnation in 1978, a significant new increase in economic cooperation was noted in the first 6 months of this year. Compared with the same period of last year, the Yugoslav exports to Italy increased 21.7 percent and imports from Italy 40 percent."

Over half of our exports to Italy involve agricultural products, while timber and cattle are involved in 40 percent of our exports to that country. In recent years this relationship in our exports has improved and our enterprises export more final industrial products.

New possibilities for mutual cooperation in the field of energy have opened recently. Italy shows interest in joint ventures in the construction of new thermoelectric power plants in Yugoslav regions rich with lignite, and in joint ventures for the construction of nuclear power plants. Yugoslavia would then export some electric power to northern Italy.

Mutual need and will for expanding economic cooperation does exist. However, Italy, as an EEC member country, does not have complete freedom as regards imports of agricultural products from third countries. The EEC regulations also obstruct a lasting solution to fishing in the Adriatic, while local conditions in Trieste have had a negative effect on a more rapid implementation of the economic part of the Osimo agreements.

However, the view prevails in Rome that there are no insurmountable obstacles for the further, more rapid development of economic relations between two countries and that "all the necessary conditions exist for enriching these relations with new ever more modern forms of cooperation."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Official Spokesman's Statement

AU132007 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 9 October, TANJUG--At a press conference today Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement:

"The official and friendly visit which Alessandro Pertini, president of the Italian Republic, will pay to Yugoslavia from 11 to 14 October at the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito represents a new and significant confirmation of the continuous growth of the good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

"The two countries have achieved great results in their mutual relations: in the field of politics, in economic cooperation, in the field of science and culture, tourism, border cooperation and so forth. The Osimo agreements, which have definitely regulated the remaining questions connected with the border and which have widely opened the door for even more fruitful cooperation in all fields, are an expression of the political farsightedness and determination of the two sides to live in peace, mutual understanding, in the spirit of friendship and good neighborly relations.

"Building mutual relations on the basis of equality and mutual respect, Yugoslavia and Italy give an encouraging example of good-neighborly cooperation. In this way the two Adriatic neighbors contribute significantly to the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean and give further evidence of how good relations between two neighboring and friendly countries can serve their progress and democratic international relations. "The traversed path of cooperation and the mutual determination that this cooperation should be constantly consolidated justifies optimism as regards the future of the Yugoslav-Italian relations.

"The meeting and talks between President Tito and President Pertini will provide an opportunity for the two statesmen to engage in a comprehensive exchange of views on topical international problems and on the further promotion of the Yugoslav-Italian cooperation and, we are convinced, will contribute to the strengthening of the friendly and good-neighborly relations and will give new impetuses for the development of this cooperation.

"In Yugoslavia, President Pertini will encounter a very cordial welcome, something that is not only in accordance with the feelings of friendship which the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY nurture toward the Italian people, but also high respect which the personality of the head of the Italian state enjoys in our country as a prominent politician, a statesman, an antifascist and as a fighter for progress and democracy."

Pertini Dinner Toast

LD131725 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by Italian President Alessandro Pertini at a banquet in his honor hosted by Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade on 11 October]

[Text] Mr President, first of all I want to thank you for your cordial welcome and for the warm reception I have received in Yugoslavia.

When, as president of the Chamber of Deputies, I opened the Yugoslav-Italian inter-parliamentary meeting on the pollution of the Adriatic in the Monte Citorio Palace in Rome in October 1972, I noted with pleasure that "our two peoples have clearly shown that a border can be an instrument for contacts and mutual acquaintance instead of estrangement." I also wished that "the work on the protection of a common sea, which is to both sides an element of life and peaceful development, would be done in the same manner."

Today, 7 years later, I have come here to underline a fact that is of fundamental importance for Europe, and especially for a balance and peace in the Mediterranean area--and this is understanding, cooperation and friendship between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Mr President, when Guiseppe Mazzini published his "Slavonic Letters" in 1857, during the Italian Risorgimento, he foresaw, with extreme clarity, that the south Slavs' independence movement would be the most significant, after the Italian, movement for the future of Europe. "The Slavonic movement," he wrote, "is developing slowly but ceaselessly. The idea of and a national aspiration for a free homeland has been born in a people and no power can extinguish it or hinder its progressive development which will lead to an ultimate triumph. Nationalities are invincible, the same as conscience: They can be suppressed for a short time, but they cannot be destroyed." Thus, a nearly common destiny unites our peoples.

The Italian Risorgimento and the rebirth of the Yugoslav peoples bear the same mark--the spirit of independence and freedom. The adversary, too, was a common one: The empire that occupied the Yugoslav and Italian lands and prevented the unification of the peoples of both countries. Though not in agreement on the choice of roads of Italy's unity, Cavour and Mazzini agreed that this unification would provide an impetus to Yugoslavia's national awakening. The Yugoslav patriots of that time confirmed this forecast and demonstrated their solidarity with Italian patriots. Garibaldi was the symbol of national redemption in the provinces out of which Yugoslavia was to be formed one day.

Coexistence and cooperation are very necessary, but are not easier for neighboring countries. Nevertheless, the need for a sincere understanding between our peoples was already clearly felt by Italian democrats, including Leonida Bissolati, the historian Gaetano Salvemini, the antifascist Martyr Giovanni Amendola, as well as by the representatives of the Yugoslav National Committee in Exile. These Yugoslav patriots went to Rome in April of 1918 for discussions on an action that was to speed up the political and military defeat of the Habsburg empire, which was the common foe at the time and which had to be defeated if the principle of self-rule for peoples was to triumph--a principle on whose basis Yugoslavia was created only a few months later.

However, the many hopes of the Yugoslav and Italian patriots were betrayed. Nationalism flared up, trampling all democratic forces under foot. In Italy it came to power in the form of the fascist dictatorship's totalitarianism.

We, who fought against fascism ceaselessly throughout the 20 years of its evil life, and among whose prison comrades there were Yugoslav antifascists--we are not those who will deny the fascist oppression of the Slovenes and the Croats. However, all the Italian people were also oppressed by the fascist regime. My people are not responsible for the infamous fascist attack on Yugoslavia. I must state, for the sake of your honor and ours, that after 1943 thousands of Italian soldiers who were in Yugoslavia joined the Partisans in the struggle for liberation and their first aim was to drive the Nazi-fascist invaders out.

The glorious Partisan epic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples was followed with feelings of solidarity and admiration by the Italian resistance movement. The National Committee for the Liberation of Northern Italy had direct and frequent contacts--during the Nazi-fascist occupation--with the high-ranking organs of the Yugoslav resistance movement, and a not inconsiderable number of Yugoslavs fought in the ranks of the Italian partisans.

The period after the Second World War again found our peoples separated. This time Yugoslavia was the victor, while Italy had to pay a high price to become a member of the free countries once again. We paid a high price.

Since then, however, Yugoslav-Italian relations have greatly improved in the economic, political and cultural fields.

Mr President, as you yourself have recalled several times, our relations are based today on sincere friendship and on a dynamic and fruitful cooperation that has already yielded beneficial results along our border--a border that is considered to be one of the most open borders in the world. It goes without saying that problems and unsolved questions do exist, but I am certain that they, too, will be solved to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

I am conveying fraternal greetings to the Italian minority in Yugoslavia, which consists of Yugoslav citizens who are devoted to their state. It is natural that they should strive to maintain their Italian culture in accordance with the laws of the republic in which they live and which allow them to do so. With the Yugoslav authorities' understanding, Italy should make its own contribution to the efforts to preserve the language and culture in a neighboring and friendly country, in the hope that Yugoslavia, for its part, will also do all it can to make us better acquainted with Yugoslav culture in Italy.

Innumerable monuments and archives, both in Yugoslavia and in Italy, testify to the 1,000 years of interconnections between our civilizations. The sea, which has at times divided us, has nevertheless also united us for a long time, especially through the creative genius of our people along its coasts. It is my wish that in the future, too, we shall be more and more united by it.

Our countries have the same intentions.

In their constitutions, Yugoslavia and Italy give the same significance to the dignity of man.

Here in Belgrade, at the session of the National Assembly on 22 January 1974, the following was stated during the promulgation of the Constitution: "Alienated labor, separated from the worker, turns into rule over the worker instead of being an element of rule by the worker himself."

This statement, which is being realized in associated labor and in self-management, envisions a concept that no socialist may ever neglect--that socialism, in addition to social justice, means freedom. It raises human pride. The worker must not be a part of the machine, because he must not become a slave; man must control the machine and not be controlled by the machine.

In essence, man--with all his sentiments, thoughts, aspirations and anxieties--must be the center of society, and especially of a socialist society. Both Yugoslavia and Italy strive, in the broadest sense, for goals inspired by respect for national independence and integrity of peoples. They strive for the goal of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and for every people's right to decide its future on its own. They strive for a consistent effort aimed at eliminating the last remnants of colonialism.

Yugoslavia and Italy have constantly shown their solidarity with poor countries.

Mr President, at the meeting in Havana and again here in Belgrade, at the IMF conference you referred with firm frankness as is your habit, to the misfortunes that are strangling the poor countries--to famine and deaths caused by poverty.

Some 1.25 billion human beings live in the direst poverty.

In 1978, 18 million children died of hunger.

With statistics like these, which must move every just man and alarm every statesmen, how can one say that mankind has reached the heights of progress and civilization?

With his genius man has succeeded in breaking the chains imposed by gravity and soared into space in order to capture other planets, but he has not yet succeeded in breaking the chains of self-interest.

What is the value of conquests of this kind when millions of people are dying of hunger and when billions are spent to build lethally perfect arms for the destruction of our own planet?

Responsible statesmen must rid mankind of the spectre of collective death. They must heed the voice of peoples who wish to live as brothers in peace, with help from the richer ones to the poor.

I am certain, Mr President, that my expressed warning will be echoed in your country, because your country--the most consistent of the nonaligned countries--is filled with solidarity toward the poor peoples.

In conclusion, Mr President, I would like to address a few words to you personally.

I was in prison, under fascism, when one day the silence of my cell was broken by the news of the civil war in Spain. By secret means I learned that Italian comrades were fighting in the international Garibaldi Brigade for the freedom of the Spanish people.

Among these courageous people, linked together by the same ideals, there were also Yugoslav Partisans, who were organized by you, Mr President, from France, where you were in exile. This is how your name, the name of Tito, reached me for the first time--in the solitude of my cell.

What a nostalgic yearning for freedom I felt then. I longed to be free and to join the struggle for the freedom of the Spanish people.

Later when I was in Milan as a partisan among partisans, as a member of the Committee for the Liberation of northern Italy, your name, Mr President, the name of Tito, reached me again.

Tito, the daring leader, firm, resolute, at the head of the Yugoslav Partisans in the struggle against the Nazi-fascists, you cannot imagine how I admired you. An old partisan is saying this--to another old partisan.

Without knowing each other we were then fighting for the same cause. Now that we know each other, Marshal Tito, we can renew the old pact: to go on fighting for the freedom of peoples and for brotherhood among men on earth, and we will also struggle against hunger and against the madness of war.

Communique on Visit

LD141443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

["Joint Communique on Pertini Visit to Yugoslavia"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communique was published in Belgrade today on the official friendly visit of Italian President Pertini to Yugoslavia. The text of the communique is as follows:

At the invitation of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, President of the Italian Republic Alessandro Pertini, accompanied by Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs, visited Yugoslavia on an official friendly visit from 11 to 14 October 1979.

President Pertini was accorded cordial hospitality, which reflects the very successful development of friendly relations between the two countries and the great respect for the person of the head of the Italian state.

President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito and Italian President Alessandro Pertini carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on topical international questions and the development of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs, examined the development of bilateral relations and topical questions of international relations.

President Pertini visited the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where he was also accorded warm hospitality.

On this occasion President Pertini met with Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Jakov Balzevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and acquainted himself with the socio-political and economic development of these socialist republics.

Taking part in the talks between President of the SFRY Josip Broz Tito and President of the Italian Republic Alessandro Pertini were, on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly Executive Council; Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic; Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to Italy; and on the Italian side: Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs; Antonio Maccanico, secretary to the president of the republic; Carlo Galenda, diplomatic advisor to the president of the republic; Umberto Bernardini, military advisor to the president of the republic; Cesare Gnoli, deputy director general for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vieri Traxler, ambassador plenipotentiary; Renato Ruggiero, chief of cabinet for the minister of foreign affairs; and Giacomo Attolico, deputy director general for economic affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In examining the international situation, stress was placed on the prime importance which the two countries attach to the promotion of the process of relaxation, which, by overcoming the limitations and obstacles causing instability, should be expanded globally to all regions of the world and all spheres of international relations, with the equal participation of all countries.

President Tito acquainted President Pertini with the results of the work of the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries in Havana. He indicated the irreplaceable and essential importance of the policy of nonalignment in the construction of new and more just international relations, in which the politics of force, exploitation and all kinds of domination will be eliminated. In accordance with their original principles and goals, the nonaligned countries urge peace, independence, stable development and equal international cooperation, which are in keeping with the desires of the entire international community.

During the talks the importance which the two countries attach to the further strengthening of European security and cooperation was stressed. In this connection the need was underlined, in accordance with the agreements reached at the Belgrade meeting, for active cooperation in respect of the complete unilateral, bilateral and multilateral application of all the regulations from the Helsinki Final Act. Within this context the importance which the two sides attach to desirable progress in the sphere of military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe, the further development of economic cooperation and cooperation in the humanitarian sphere, and the deepening of the Mediterranean dimension was underlined. The exceptional importance of the preparations for the most successful possible outcome of the Madrid meeting in 1980 was also reaffirmed.

The two sides agree that it is necessary to find an integral and just solution to the crisis in the Middle East. This implies the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian nation, including the right to its own state, and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all states in this area. The establishment of a lasting peace will only be realized through the application of these principles, on the bases of the authoritative UN resolutions, by all sides in the talks, including the PLO. The two sides endorse all constructive efforts and peace-loving initiatives which lead to this solution.

The two sides stressed the exceptional importance of the United Nations as a true universal organization which should to the fullest extent contribute to the solving of the essential world problems, the full affirmation of the UN Charter principles and by this very fact to the strengthening of peace, independence, equality and progress for all countries of the world.

The two sides reaffirmed their standpoints on the need to solve without delay the Cyprus crisis, in accordance with the UN resolutions and on the basis of full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Cyprus Republic, by means of negotiations between the Cypriot communities and under the aegis of the UN secretary general.

Grave concern was expressed over the deepening crisis in Southeast Asia. The use of armed forces in the solving of conflicts between states and the politics of fait accompli are bringing into question the security and independence of the nations of this region and causing a serious danger of broader dimensions.

An examination was also carried out of the situation in southern Africa where the policy of racial discrimination and the denial of the fundamental rights of the people continue.

The two sides agreed that a positive development in international relations in the direction of the strengthening of security in the world is unthinkable without the realization of the goals of general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this connection the importance was stressed of the special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament, which the two sides actively urged and whose final document should be implemented in a relevant and consistent manner. The hope was expressed that the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, as a multilateral organ for talks on disarmament, would strengthen efforts to this end.

The two sides, in accordance with the nuclear arms Nonproliferation Treaty, reaffirmed the importance of the complete development of international cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and underlined the importance of holding a second conference to review the fulfillment of the regulations in the nuclear arms Nonproliferation Treaty.

Particular attention was devoted to questions of international economic relations. The two sides agreed that the profound differences in the level of development and the unequal economic relations are becoming an increasingly dangerous source of fresh tension and conflicts.

The establishment of a new international economic order is necessary to overcome the deep imbalance in the world economy and to solve the acute problems of development by undertaking the relevant measures. They underlined the exceptional importance of the forthcoming special United Nations General Assembly session devoted to this matter.

President Tito and President Pertini noted with satisfaction that between their two countries, good-neighborly relations are developing very successfully, as well as all-around friendly cooperation in conditions of equality and full mutual respect. A high degree of understanding and trust has been achieved between the two countries. All this contributes to the creation of a broad and stable foundation for the further promotion of overall relations and cooperation. In this context they stressed in particular the positive importance of the conclusion and implementation of the Osimo accords, with which Yugoslavia and Italy make an important contribution to peace and security in Europe, in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference final document. At the same time, the two countries' deep interest and readiness was confirmed to invest further efforts with a view to promoting relations and cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest and to solve questions which arise in this dynamic development of relations and cooperation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Italian relations constitute an example of the development of bilateral relations between states on the basis of equality, mutual interest and respect.

During the talks particular attention was devoted to the position of the Slovene national minority in Italy and the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia, in which connection the importance was confirmed of their positive role in the strengthening of links between the two countries. The two sides confirmed the willingness, in the spirit of Osimo and the framework of the constitutional orders of the two countries, to implement this policy in cooperation with the minorities, and to undertake effective measures for the promotion of their position and development, which is an important contribution to mutual cooperation, closer ties and the strengthening of mutual trust and friendship between the two countries.

The two sides devoted their full attention to topical questions concerning the further development of economic relations, in which connection it was noted that important results have been achieved in economic cooperation and that broad possibilities exist for cooperation. The need was especially underlined for intensifying long-term production cooperation between the two countries, including cooperation in the sphere of energy production. Support was expressed for developing higher forms of economic cooperation on long-term bases. The need was indicated for investing efforts in increasing and balancing the exchange in goods and services, and in greater cooperation in third markets.

The two sides underlined the importance of the contribution made in the construction of good-neighborly relations by the development of friendly cooperation among the population of the border regions under conditions of open frontiers. In accordance with this they expressed the willingness to implement the agreed instruments and undertake other measures to expand and deepen border cooperation in all spheres and matters of joint interest.

The two sides stressed their interest in the promotion of all aspects of Adriatic cooperation, in which connection the significant possibilities were indicated for cooperation in the spheres of science and technology, marine research and the protection of the sea, ports and maritime transport, fishing, common interests and other areas.

Results achieved hitherto in cooperation in culture, education, science and technology were positively appraised. The willingness was expressed to further stimulate the realization of mutually beneficial initiatives in the expansion and enrichment of the content and forms of cooperation in these spheres, in which connection the importance was stressed of the program of cultural and educational cooperation, and the intensification of links and cooperation between scientific institutions and universities, including the conclusion of the relevant agreements on the mutual recognition of higher education degrees.

Stress was laid on the importance the two sides attach to the development of contacts between Italy and the SFRY, and the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces, as well as the regional and local cooperation designed to deepen and further enrich Yugoslav-Italian relations.

In the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cordial friendship, the similarity or identity of their standpoints on the questions examined was noted. In this connection the confidence was expressed that the meeting and talks between President Tito and President Pertini would contribute to the consolidation of friendly and good-neighborly relations and the intensification of all-round cooperation between the two countries. It was also confirmed that in this way the SFRY and the Italian Republic were making an important contribution to the strengthening of peace, stability and security in Europe and the world.

President Pertini invited President Tito on an official visit to Italy. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SERBIAN PARTY PRESIDIUUM DISCUSSES LEADERSHIP ROTATION

LD131315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, chaired by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, was held in Belgrade today.

As reported, the session discussed the tasks of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations. Following the introductory report by Spiro Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee, and the draft document compiled by the working group of the Presidium, a debate was held on the further directions of this activity in the League of Communists of Serbia.

The Presidium noted that in every environment, in the organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists and the other sociopolitical organizations, organized activity had been set in motion concerned with realizing the significance of Comrade Tito's initiative, which stems from the essence of socialist self-managing relations and from the need for their further development.

Efforts were directed at throwing light on the deep link between this initiative and our system of socialist self-managing democracy as well as congress orientations about the further development of the delegate system and the responsibility of the League of Communists for the day-to-day functioning of the system.

The entire activity of the League of Communists has been permeated by efforts to affirm to a greater extent collective work and democratic relations even before the adoption of certain organizational solutions.

The Presidium stressed that an important condition of collective work in every organ is the development of such a practice of political activity as realizes the close link between organs and organizations, between the forums and the grassroots. What this means for the League of Communists is genuine, day-to-day application of those rules of political work which represent the essence of democratic centralism. Without this the practice of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility cannot be fully developed, either in top organs or in their political-executive bodies.

This implies the consolidation of the role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, a more pronounced obligation of League of Communist organs to base their work program and their activity on essential issues on which decisions are made in delegate bodies, and to found their political attitude and conclusions on the direct insight into the state of social relations in basic self-managing organizations and communities. What is linked with this is also the consolidation of the role of basic electoral organs and the activity of politico-executive bodies, which is a function of their more efficient work and more meaningful and frequent meeting.

The debate pointed out weaknesses which are still present in the relations between basic organizations and the leaderships of the League of Communists. The activity of the League of Communists and the discussions which it initiates still contain too much generalization and empty phrases, instead of orientation toward topical, living and concrete problems and tasks of the communists and their solution.

In stressing that Comrade Tito's initiative is closely linked with the delegate system and with the democratization of social relations, the Presidium decided that to implement this initiative it is necessary for every environment to discuss in specific terms and in a working and creative manner the experience culled so far in the practical functioning of the delegate system and especially the practice which the League of Communists organs and organizations have developed up to now regarding the responsibility of the League of Communists for the contents of decisions in the delegate system.

Genuine delegate relations have not yet been fully manifested in many spheres of social life. It is therefore necessary for the League of Communists to work, to a greater extent and through more planned and organized activity, for the full affirmation of self-managing and delegate institutions and for the consolidation of their role and responsibility in day-to-day social practice. The League of Communists should also fight in its own ranks against the obsolete consciousness which sees the role of the League of Communists either as a directive or as purely propagandist. Instead of periodically repeating the principled attitude, more of the day-to-day specific work is needed which will encourage efforts toward self-managing linking up, pooling of labor and resources, self-managing agreement-reaching, and so on.

In this way the conditions which today lead to hasty adoption and application of administrative measures, which for their part discourage efforts aimed at resolving of socio-economic and other problems in a self-managing manner, will also be overcome.

A component part of the entire activity concerned with implementing Comrade Tito's initiative, it was stated at the session of the Presidium, is also the strengthening of the responsibility of politico-executive organs for continuous and meaningful work of electoral League of Communist organs (conferences, provincial committees and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia). Despite certain progress, the practice of politico-executive organs taking on, to a certain extent, the role of basic broader organs, is still present. Debates on some significant sociopolitical problems often begin and end in these organs, although the political significance of the issues at stake makes it imperative that they be discussed by the broader electoral organ. Regardless of the fact that in such cases the circle of participants is being extended somewhat, such a type of work cannot be a replacement for the work of the broadest organs.

What is essential for the implementation of collective work and responsibility and for the introduction of a 1-year mandate for the president or chairman, is the promotion of the responsibility of every member of the organs for the entire policy, for the attitudes and for the conclusions which these organs adopt and their equitable position, both as regards their rights as well as their obligations and responsibilities.

In the League of Communists tendencies which make for decisionmaking by informal structures must be combated. By strengthening the responsibility of regular organs and by developing considerably greater initiative among individuals regarding specific tasks, conditions will be created to overcome any kind of hierarchical relationship. Under these conditions the periodical relieving of people discharging the function of chairman will not have the significance which is being attached to it today. The authority of individuals will be based to the full extent on their real work and contribution and not on their formal status.

In the cadre preparations for the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative, it was said at the session of the Presidium, it is important to pay attention to the quality of all cadres and to the entire structure of the organ which is being elected, in order for a larger number of members, and in the ultimate analysis also every member, to be able to be elected without reservations as president or chairman.

The practical implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility implies a speedier circulation of people in leading posts and a reduction in political professionalism.

The reduction in political professionalism is not merely a question of the number of people who professionally discharge political functions. To overcome this professionalism means to overcome a practice in which man deals only and exclusively in political work. It was stressed at the session that it is necessary to strengthen municipal, inter-municipal and town conferences of the League of Communists and to overcome the situation in which committees, as politico-executive organs, push conferences into second place. In this respect certain proposals of possible organizational solutions were made which should lead to consolidating conferences as basic electoral organs.

To strengthen the role of the Central Committee of Serbia is one of the components of the work concerned with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative. The orientation toward strengthening the role of the Central Committee has also been manifested in the period since the congress. This is reflected, among other things, in the fact that the Central Committee has held more sessions than in the preceding period. However, the mere frequency of sessions is not the only element in the orientation towards strengthening the role of the Central Committee. What is fundamental is that members of the Central Committee be included fully in the work and the action which precede and follow a session, that they be, in their self-managing communities, organizations and municipalities, the ones to formulate the practiced policy in line with the attitude of the Central Committee. One should deliberate already today, it was said at the session, about sessions of the Central Committee which would be held without any special preparations and voluminous material, sessions which would arise fully from the work and the actions themselves and which would represent a review of the aspects which in this work and action demand clearer assessments.

The need for such meetings of the Central Committee is also linked with the demand that the sessions of the Central Committee be even more of a working nature, that they be free of monologs and extensive discussions prepared beforehand. In this way the separation of the formulation of attitudes from their implementation will be diminished. The preparation of attitudes and their implementation must be to an even greater extent a unified process for the League of Communists. With the strengthening of the role of the Central Committee, the executive-political and working nature of the Presidium as a collective organ as well as its responsibility to the Central Committee is also being emphasized.

At its session today, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia adopted the programmes or political schools of the League of Communists in the municipalities and of evening political schools and adopted decisions on the printing and issuing of LCY party cards as well as on the founding, tasking and organization of the basic organization of associated labor of the KOMUNIST newspaper's publishing activity--the issue for the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the statement stresses.

RIBICIC EXPLAINS SLOVENIA'S APPROACH TO TITO'S INITIATIVE

AU142111 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Speaking during the discussion at the recent session of the Presidium of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference, Mitja Ribicic, president of the conference, said that regarding reduction of the term of office it is necessary to be realistic with a proposal for a 2-year term of office.

It is that which we are submitting to public discussion and it is on that basis that we are preparing draft statutory decisions. I think that that is the most democratic approach and it enables us to thoroughly study the matter. It means that we are not following quite the same path as the SAWP organizations in other republics and provinces. As far as I know, a majority of them have decided in favor of amendments and supplements to statutes rather than in favor of statutory decisions and they are already moving toward a new organization. In that connection it is necessary to point out that there are sufficient arguments which convincingly confirm that our solutions are in accord with Tito's initiative and along the line of democratization.

President's "Authority"

The SAWP organizations in other republics are now moving toward reducing the term of office, that is, introducing the 1-year term of office for the Presidium and for the president. As though moving according to some kind of regulation, the 1-year term of office is not being introduced only in the SAWP but also in other organizations, organs and so forth. And in that respect, too, our views are not quite identical with the views of other republics and provinces. We also differ regarding the number of members of the Presidium. We do not foresee any reduction or restriction of the number of members of the Presidium as is being done in other republics, which are mainly moving toward abolishing the political executive organs. True, in that respect we propose a certain correction regarding the Executive Committee with the aim of insuring that its primary task is that of acting within the SAWP rather than outside. In other republics they are abolishing vice presidencies, but we do not think that the president's "authority," his "monopoly," will be smaller if there are no vice presidents. Vice presidents are necessary, among other things, to enable the president to consult them and to share "authority" with them.

Collective Work

We also differ as to representation in the republican Presidency and that is an essential question. In Slovenia the president of the SAWP Republican Conference is also a member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia by virtue of his office, whereas in other republics only presidents of the League of Communists have that position. The fact is that that is a question of continuity of the work of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and of its responsibility for strategic problems of social development and for domestic, foreign and defense policies. For that reason the representation of the SAWP in this organ is not a formality; what is involved here instead is an essential question of representation of the Socialist Alliance. In implementing Tito's initiative, we must primarily bring into sharper focus the question of collective work, collective responsibility of organizations, bodies and organs and of the individual responsibility of officials, because precisely therein lies the motive for Tito's initiative.

DOIANC SPEAKS ON LIBERATION STRUGGLE, NONALINED MOVEMENT

AU131830 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the celebration marking the 35th anniversary of the formation of the units of members of foreign peoples in the National Liberation Army and the Partisan detachments of Slovenia in Portoroz on 6 October]

[Excerpt] The Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, led by their Communist Party and Comrade Tito, one of the most able military leaders of World War II, fulfilled their duty toward mankind with honor when they contributed as much as possible to the historical victory over fascism and the Axis forces.

They are very proud of this but in the same way they also become very angry when even today there can be found abroad those who belittle and underrate this contribution of theirs and distort the historical facts.

It is not necessary for me today to speak to you, the best witnesses of our battle, about this great truth of our people. The extent and the fruits of the 4-year armed struggle of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities are well known to the entire world. Our allies, too, passed their judgement on our contribution as early as during the war and immediately after the liberation. Many of you have also noted this truth in your own memoirs.

But despite these known historical facts, even today books and articles are written in the individual countries in an attempt to diminish the significance and greatness of our liberation struggle and Yugoslavia's great contribution to the victory over fascism. Among those who today dispute our struggle there are--as Comrade Tito said at the Kadinjaca celebration--also those "whom we pulled out of the mud and whose sins against us we forgave." They also keep silent about the facts showing when we started our struggle, how many fighters we had, how many enemy forces were assembled in our country, what kind of blows we dealt to them and, in general, what the extent of our contribution to the Allied armies in the joint victory over the anti-Hitlerite coalition was.

By distorting the historical facts about the events in the Yugoslav and European battleground, they are in fact striving to hide from their own public the true picture showing who was where during those World War II events, which were dramatic for the entire world. That is, they want to hide what the share of the individual countries in the struggle against fascism was. It is known that the individual countries adopted very different attitudes towards us and that for some time--and not such a short time--they were even against us while we were fiercely fighting against the fascist invaders and heroically dying. These malicious lies are also being spread with some other aims and, if I may speak openly, I would even say that they are in the service of the political-propaganda maneuvers aimed against our system, our self-management and against our nonaligned foreign policy. These are the tactics calculated for something else but we know well, as our people say, "in which bush the hare is." Let no one doubt the resolve of our peoples and nationalities, of the working class and all our people to defend the achievements of their revolution--their independence and their socialist self-managing system. They have behind them the great experience of the liberation war. Our concept of all-people's defense is also based on this experience.

The dark fascist ideology and its senseless and destructive activity inflicted terrible harm on the world. Mankind paid a heavy price for World War II. About 60 million people lost their lives on the battlefields, in camps and in the ruins of bombed cities. An enormous material wealth--created by the working people of the entire world--was destroyed.

Just as we, veterans of that war, are well aware of these facts, the new generations, the democratic and progressive forces in all states, too, are well aware of them. They sincerely struggle for peace and for the relations between peoples and states on the basis of equality and against various dark forces and all those causes of evil which could once again bring the world to the edge of the abyss and push it into a war, a catastrophe, which--in view of the enormous nuclear arsenal--would be equal to a cataclysm.

But these dark forces are still active. Although nearly three and half decades have passed since the end of World War II, the roots of fascism unfortunately have not been as yet completely destroyed. Fascism still lives in some states--in Germany, Austria, Italy and elsewhere. The peoples of these states strongly feel its destructive effect and this represents a constant danger for peace and democracy.

The world situation is not satisfactory; it is complicated and replete with dangers. Black clouds still hang over many parts of the world. Peace for all times has not as yet been secured because we are still far from a true and lasting peace. We continue to be shaken by crises and clashes in various parts of the world, by the arms race, the use of military force, interference in the internal affairs of the individual states, by the inequality in the international political and economic relations.

Remembering the last war and everything bad that it inflicted upon our peoples and the entire mankind, it is with a clear vision of the future--in which peace, equality, social rights, well-being, human happiness and better life for all peoples will truly triumph--that we so consistently and persistently struggle for a new, more human world, for a world of peace and friendly cooperation, for a world without violence and domination, for a world of free, independent and equal peoples, for true democracy and human freedom. We are firmly convinced that in this dynamic and stormy period it is possible to preserve peace and achieve the well-being of the people and of the nations only through cooperation and understanding.

Yugoslavia has been consistent in this policy for 34 years now, that is, for as many years as have passed since the end of World War II. Together with other nonaligned states, which are, like Yugoslavia, factors of progress in the world, it continues at an accelerated pace the well known activity by which it has won many friends and which has earned it its great reputation. We have believed and continue to believe that our internal development cannot advance unless our country also maintains the best relations with other states in the world. We especially want to build good relations with our neighbors and also with other states, regardless of their internal social systems. The Osimo agreements, too, are a proof of this. As members of the nonaligned movement, we wish that good relations exist also between other states in the world. We have striven to contribute also to this as much as possible. We have always advocated the movement of peoples and states closer to one another and at the same time we have been resolute opponents of any interference in the internal affairs and have opposed the use of force and all domination.

The nonaligned policy has scored a complete triumph, among other things, at the recent sixth summit conference in Havana. The original principles and the basic orientation of the nonaligned policy and movement, such as they had been formulated at the first conference in Belgrade 18 years ago, were resolutely defended and asserted. A unity based on common interests manifested itself in regard to all fundamental questions. The movement's action capability was strengthened. It was clearly confirmed that the nonaligned policy and movement represent an independent nonbloc world factor and that this policy is an irreplaceable condition for the independence and equality of states, for the fulfillment of their aspirations toward a more rapid development in peace and freedom and for their active participation in the international community. The Havana summit also showed that the nonaligned policy is a true progressive motive force of positive changes in the international political and economic relations.

As at previous nonaligned summit conferences, at Havana, too, the anticolonial and anti-imperialist significance of the policy of nonalignment and the rejection of all forms of foreign interference, domination and political and economic hegemony were strongly emphasized. As you know, different views on individual world questions were apparent at the conference and some were also heard which differed from the essence of the principles of the policy of nonalignment. However, despite these different views and approaches, as President Tito has recently assessed, "that which is in the interest of all of us and which unites us was much stronger than the differences. This also is essential."

"This also is natural because every country has its own history, its own specific features and its own direction of development. However, differences are never what cause the problem. What causes the problem is deciding how to overcome the differences."

All member-countries now have a great responsibility for a consistent implementation of the adopted policy, or rather, the declaration and other documents of the conference. As a member of this movement, Yugoslavia will continue in the future to maintain a responsible attitude toward its responsibilities and will contribute as much as it can to strengthening the nonaligned movement's reputation and role. That means that we will effectively implement the policy of nonalignment and that we will successfully resolve the vital questions of our time. Just as the entire world has on numerous occasions paid tribute to Comrade Tito for his liberation mission during World War II, the Havana conference also unanimously adopted a resolution with which the heads of states and governments of some hundred countries paid tribute to our president for his consistent and unselfish struggle for peace. At the same time, this is a tribute to Yugoslavia's principled policy. We are proud to live in such a country as socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, which has many friends in the world, most of whom have borne with us the burden of the struggle for freedom and for what we have.

KOSOVO SAWP NOTES LACK OF COOPERATION IN INFORMATION

AU112155 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[M. Daci report: "Inter-Republican Information: Insufficient Cooperation of Editorial Offices"]

[Summary] Pristina, 6 October--Emphasizing the importance of cooperation in the field of information dissemination for the equality, brotherhood, unity and community of Yugoslavia's peoples and nationalities, the SAWP of Kosovo maintains that "the exchange of information on the life, work, interests and results achieved in the individual republics and provinces and the mutual cooperation between editorial offices are still insufficient." According to the SAWP of Kosovo, this insufficiency is not only a question of the quantity of press articles or radio programs but rather also a question of their quality. It is noted in this connection that some of the information media show a lack of understanding for the real need for a correct information dissemination between republics and provinces. In the past period, the SAWP of Kosovo has made considerable efforts to strengthen the social interest in the public information system and to insure that the public information organs in the province would become "the forum of the self-managing socialist forces for their authentic expression of the multitude of different self-managing interests and contribute, at the same time, to overcoming and preventing all kinds of monopoly, privatization and pressure from various dogmatic, bureaucratic, nationalist and other anti-self-managing tendencies and phenomena. As a result of this and of a comprehensive involvement of work collectives and primarily of communists, the responsibility and the vigilance regarding the orientation and the editorial policies are constantly increasing in the Kosovo information media."

At its session last week the Section for Information Activity of the SAWP Provincial Conference called for a more effectively organized action to strengthen and promote cooperation between the individual information organs. According to the section, "a constant critical appraisal of the work of editorial offices and of their mutual cooperation as well as of correspondent services and the creation of possibilities for a greater social influence of the community on their work are especially important in this connection. What is particularly emphasized here is the need for advancing cooperation between the Kosovo information media and such media, founded by the federal organs and organizations, as KOMUNIST, BORBA, VECERNJE NOVOSTI, Radio Yugoslavia, TANJUG, RAD, MILOST and FILMSKE NOVOSTI."